Wanted.

[W]ANTED—Either on the North ... [illegible]

[W]ANTED—A Situation as Gov[erness] ... Address "GOVERNESS," ... [illegible]

[W]ANTED—Some kind of active ... [illegible]

[W]ANTED—A Partner with ... Address J. M. H., Tribune Office. [illegible]

[W]ANTED—A Situation by a ... [illegible]

[W]ANTED—A Boy to take care ... Apply at No. 209 Wabash Avenue. [illegible]

[W]ANTED—1,000 Second hand ... CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL ... corner of Clinton and Fulton streets. [illegible]

[W]ANTED—A Wet Nurse. A ... [illegible]

[W]ANTED.—I wish to invest ... "A. B.," Tribune Office. [illegible]

[W]ANTED.—To those wanting ... [illegible]

[W]ANTED—By a gentleman a ... [illegible]

[W]ANTED—A Situation as Cook ... Address C. COOK, Tribune Office. [illegible]

[W]ANTED—Several Good Gild[ers] ... [illegible]

[W]ANTED—A Smart, Active ... "E. C." Tribune Office. [illegible]

[W]ANTED—A Situation by a ... Address "C. M." Tribune Office. [illegible]

[W]ANTED—A Situation as ... [illegible]

[W]ANTED—Board in a private ... ARCHIBALD, P. O. Box 4411. [illegible]

[W]ANTED—Country Board in ... P. O. Box 1671, Chicago. [illegible]

[W]ANTED—Immediately, an ex[perienced] WAGON PAINTER, by H. WITBECK ... South Jefferson street. [illegible]

[W]ANTED.—Two young ladies of ... Chicago Post Office. [illegible]

[W]ANTED—By a young man, a ... Post Office Box 1914. [illegible]

[W]ANTED—$5,000 worth of ... F. PFLAUM, P. O. Box 1126. [illegible]

[W]ANTED—Rain, thunder, light[ning] ... CHARLES MELVILLE ... Murfreesboro, Tenn. [illegible]

[W]ANTED—Board and Lodging. ... "M N O," Tribune office. [illegible]

[W]ANTED—Information of the ... MARY CORNELIA CARLE ... [illegible]

[W]ANTED IMMEDIATELY—A ... [illegible]

[W]ANTED—A Tinner. A first-class hand to go into the country. Inquire of BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake street. [illegible]

[W]ANTED—Agents to sell the ... [illegible]

[W]ANTED—A furnished front ... [illegible]

[W]ANTED—Moulders. Inquire at MERRIMAN & OWEN'S, 14 West Washington street. [illegible]

[W]ANTED—Agents for Headley's History of the GREAT REBELLION ... "E. P. & H. C. TREAT," ... South Clark street, Chicago. [illegible]

[W]ANTED—$75 a month. I want to hire Agents in every county ... S. MADISON, Alfred, Me. [illegible]

[W]ANTED—(Knitting Machine) Every Farmer to know that his "women folks" can earn ... BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

[W]ANTED—A few energetic Agents to canvass for the History of the Great Rebellion, by J. S. C. Abbott ... D. F. GIBBS, 154 South Clark street, Chicago. [illegible]

[W]ANTED—Agents to sell Union League Pins ... B. R. LANDON, Agent, ... 39 Lake st., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms and board at 287 Illinois street. References required. [illegible]

BOARDING.—Two rooms with board may now be obtained at 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue. [illegible]

BOARDING.—If a gentleman and wife want a large, pleasant and fully furnished room ... [illegible]

BOARDING.—A few day boarders can be accommodated at 151 Wabash Avenue. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A few boarders can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms at 37 Fourth avenue. [illegible]

BOARDING.—Two rooms to let with board to a family or single gentlemen ... [illegible]

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms and board can be obtained at 84 Adams street. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A room suitable for two gentlemen, also one single room to rent ... [illegible]

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen ... [illegible]

BOARDING.—Two parlors and bedrooms (unfurnished) for gentlemen and their wives ... [illegible]

BOARDING.—A very pleasant room with board can be obtained by applying at ... [illegible]

BOARDING.—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board ... at 241 Ohio street. [illegible]

BOARDING.—Two rooms to let with board, to a family or single gentlemen ... [illegible]

BOARDING.—Two pleasant rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife ... [illegible]

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board ... [illegible]

FOUND—A valuable Gold Ring. The owner can have the same by calling at ... [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
Office No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
[illegible] $10.00
[illegible]
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVI. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863. NUMBER 299.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The intelligence from before Vicksburg is light, but no change in the situation is reported. There can but be much anxiety in regard to Gen. Grant's position and operations until it is known what Joe Johnston is about. The rebels are stretching every nerve to rescue their cause in the Southwest from ruin, and until our arms are carried to certain victory we shall not allow either deserters or contrabands to convince us that the rebels will not oppose serious hindrances to our progress. Our belief that Gen. Grant is fully aware of his danger, is the best ground of our assurance that he will succeed.

The news from Port Hudson is important and exciting, though inconclusive as to results, being simply the details of news before received. The army has won imperishable laurels, and our noble black troops have answered fully the question as to whether the negroes will fight. We doubt if the inquiry will be propounded again in the history of this war, save by the men who *know* the colored soldiers will help the cause of the Union all too well.

The little military departments surrounding Washington have been consolidated into one, under Gen. Hooker. The Suffolk Department, under Gen. Peck, and the Fortress Monroe Department, under Gen. Dix, and the defenses of Washington, under Gen. Heintzelman, have all been united with that of the Rappahannock, and placed under Hooker. This is a wise step, and ought to have been taken long ago. Forty thousand troops have occupied the Suffolk and James River country, doing nothing. They were not enough to advance on Richmond, and three times more than were required to hold Norfolk and Fortress Monroe, which the war ships alone can protect. A large portion of those idle troops have been transferred to Hooker's army at Fredericksburg. This large accession fills up the gap caused by the expiration of the term of service of the two years and nine months men, and also enables the Government to send Grant a heavy reinforcement, if that be found necessary.

The whole current of talk in the city, yesterday, turned on the enormous gridiron swindle attempted by the hungry Chicago lawyers who are engineering the Wabash Horse Railroad project. All classes of citizens execrate the scheme as monstrous. The daring of the fraud is only equalled by its success, up to the point where the Governor alone stands between our citizens and the robbery intended. Happily, the barrier amounts to a dead wall against further progress. The Broadway railroad scheme, vetoed by Gov. Seymour,—monstrous as it was—was a mere trifle compared to this, in the extent and value of the franchises it seeks to steal from the people. Well might the sharkish crew who have it in hand, boast their ability to line the pockets of our Legislators, contingent on its success. For positive and unblushing knavery, it stands without a parallel in our State legislative annals.

The situation in Virginia is without change. The rebels require to be closely watched, and our position in the line along the Rappahannock will still remain simply defensive. The enemy are on the alert for a chance at their old business of raid-making, and an uneasiness prevails along the Maryland frontier and throughout West Virginia, extending into adjacent, and believed exposed portions of Pennsylvania. The Pittsburghers stand ready to hear of the rebels finding their way down the Monongahela Valley, and their very state of expectancy is the best insurance their city can possess against such a raid.

Gen. Rosecrans sends an official dispatch, announcing the capture, trial and summary execution of two rebel officers, taken as spies in our lines.

The proofs are multiplying of the intention of the Copperheads to establish for the positions under the Conscription act, a terrorism that they hope will deter men from accepting them. Our dispatches this morning, refer to several instances, in this and other States, where draft officers, and citizens, aiding in the capture of deserters, have been made the victims of assassination. The Government has but one course to pursue in this matter, firmness and exemplary justice in dealing with all cases of offenders of this class when taken. It will be cruelty to our officers, and a great wrong to the people to tamper and temporise with the men who oppose the draft. Of course there is no (present) way to stop the mouths of orators who encourage such acts, and the issues of presses devoted to such doctrines, but let it be seen to be deadly and dangerous for men to carry out their teachings.

The foreign news by the Africa is highly important. Rumors of intervention and recognition of the rebels, by foreign powers, are again rife, and this time begin to assume more definiteness. The present aspect in this regard makes it of vital importance to push to a successful issue, our present operations in the Southwest. A failure in the joint undertaking of Grant and Banks, would insure the recognition of the rebel government in thirty day's time. If we cut the Confederacy in two by re-opening the Mississippi, their hopes must be postponed awhile.

THE WABASH RAILWAY SWINDLE.

Elsewhere will be found the Horse Railway swindle as it has passed the Legislature. No bill ever passed an Illinois Legislature more corruptly, and none contains so open and defiant a contempt of the city Government and of the people of Chicago. It was *stolen* through the Senate and *bribed* through the House. Its character, and even its existence, was carefully concealed from the people. Nothing definite could be learned about it up to the hour it was rushed through the House, by flagrant bribery. The contents of the act are first made public *after* it has passed both branches of the Legislature, and not before. Report says that stock to the amount of $100,000 was distributed among corrupt members and lobby vultures.

The grossly objectionable features of this bill are: 1st. It was concocted by a few avaricious persons in secret; taken to the Legislature in secret, introduced into the Senate by a deceptive title, viz: "The Wabash Railway Company," and introduced by a Senator from the extreme Southern end of the State—Green, of Massac; concealed by connivance with the Clerks from the two Cook County Senators, and passed through the Senate by fraud and deceit.

2d. It was stolen from the files during the vacation, stealthily introduced into the House last week, kept concealed from all but those who were bribed to silence, and at the first opportunity after the requisite number of votes were purchased, passed the House.

3d. The bill confers power upon Harless, Hurlbut and Hitchcock and their nameless confederates, the authority to build Horse Railroads in the city of Chicago, where they please, without the consent, and in utter defiance of the Mayor, Common Council and people of Chicago. A great public franchise, worth perhaps a million of dollars, is conferred upon three persons (and their concealed fellow conspirators) in a manner despotic and outrageous.

4th. By the terms of this bill the three H's may seize and convert to their use a long list of the chief streets of the city, and they are not required to pay into the city treasury one cent of their profits. They are not required to keep any part of the streets in repair. The Council has no power over them at all. They are allowed to do as they please, and follow the vent of their avarice.

5th. The citizens owning and occupying the property along those streets are gagged; they have no voice, *pro* or *con*. No matter how much damage they may suffer, they are bound hand and foot, and delivered into the hands of the Philistines.

6th. The second section enumerates a long list of streets that may be occupied by this despotic monopoly, but section third provides that said corporation may lay down tracks on every other street in the city. It reads as follows: "Section 3. The said corporation is hereby authorized *to construct, maintain and operate its said railway or railways on any common highways in either or all of the towns of South Chicago*, Hyde Park, Lake, Worth, *West Chicago*, Lyons, Jefferson, Cicero, and Proviso, in the County of Cook, in this State, and from time to time to change, enlarge, and extend the location thereof, and to cross the track or tracks of any other railway or railways upon any of its routes."

By virtue of this section, Michigan avenue and West Washington are made to suffer the fate of Wabash, Rush and Walcott. The whole city may be gridironed over with horse rail, and neither the citizens nor city can protect themselves against the monstrous usurpation. They are left without compensation or remedy.

7th. By section nine there is no limit fixed to what may be charged for carrying passengers. On one street it may be five cents and on another ten, or for one mile six and for three miles fifteen cents. The Common Council is allowed no power to fix limits to fare that may be exacted, nor to regulate this monopoly in any respect.

8th. The guilty consciences of the conspirators led them to anticipate a storm of hot opposition to laying down their tracks and operating them. Hence, they inserted Sec. 10, punishing by fine, imprisonment and penitentiary, those citizens who may attempt to defend their rights, and resist the infamous outrage.

There are other highly objectionable features belonging to this audacious swindle, that we have not space to point out.

We look confidently to Gov. Yates to put his foot on the bill. But should he fail to do so, in a way to kill it, then the people must take the matter in hand, and resist its consummation by whatever means of defense is left to them. Twenty thousand men ought to have some voice in this matter, seeing that they own Chicago and its streets.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending June 6, 1863:

	Receipts.	Shipments.*
Flour, brls	42,809	59,460
Wheat, bu	239,965	283,900
Corn, bu	1,254,816	1,266,485
Oats, bu	195,356	211,269
Rye, bu	15,665	16,050
Barley, bu	2,546	220
Seeds, lbs	24,322	14,409
Pork, brls	2,985	3,046
Cut Meats, lbs	186,586	531,587
Lard, lbs	45,178	400,264
Tallow, lbs	66,254	80,945
Live Hogs, No	13,610	10,647
Dressed Hogs, No	....	....
Beef Cattle, No	6,014	4,993

* Exclusive of the shipments over the Michigan Central.

The following table shows the receipts of flour, grain, live stock, &c., since January 1st to date, for three years:

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Flour, brls	544,499	573,796	509,875
Wheat, bu	2,618,984	3,250,143	3,881,900
Corn, bu	10,190,566	5,762,469	6,902,155
Oats, bu	2,079,094	723,831	367,838
Rye, bu	288,671	330,544	152,658
Barley, bu	142,597	400,598	249,609
Seeds, lbs	2,353,932	2,319,779	2,488,411
Pork, brls	50,081	36,154	31,611
Cut Meats, lbs	29,116,046	16,806,750	8,036,563
Lard, lbs	20,568,018	15,774,112	5,742,792
Tallow, lbs	1,786,341	917,169	574,677
Live Hogs, No	550,583	213,570	126,105
Dressed Hogs, No	198,294	172,933	144,115
Beef Cattle, No	125,358	84,561	54,965

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 9, 1863.

Robert Hall, of Monroe county, Wis., has been released on an oath of renunciation and allegiance. He is a native of Canada, from whence he migrated to Wisconsin, being in Vicksburg in 1861. On the breaking out of the War he entered the rebel service, and on the 20th day of February, 1863, he was captured in Washington county, Mississippi, by the 6th Missouri regiment, and sent to this city, and has since remained in prison. By his desire he was permitted to take the oath named, and returned to his friends in Wisconsin.

There is some hitch in the exchange of the members of the 9th Illinois, captured by Morgan at Bacon Creek and Elizabethtown, Ky. They were reported exchanged, but now it is stated that the order was an error. The men remain at Benton Barracks. The Assistant Surgeon of the regiment recently discovered his horse in Merrill's cavalry, in this city, having lost him at Elizabethtown.

The President having announced to a German committee from this city that his sympathies, as at present advised, were with the gradual emancipation party in Missouri, measures have been taken to canvass the State, and obtain an expression of opinion in favor of immediate emancipation. The radicals, who have borne the brunt in defending the loyalty and propriety of the President's Proclamation, are chagrined, but not disheartened by the President's declaration. He may think differently after the State election in Missouri.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., June 9, 1863.

The Fourth Annual Convention of Wisconsin State Sunday School Union, opened here to-day. There is a large attendance, over three hundred delegates already being present. Deacon W. H. Byron, of Milwaukee, is President.

A despatch was received to-day by Lieut. Colonel Lovell, Provost Marshal General of the State, stating that an enrolling officer in Washington county had been shot while engaged in his work. It also reported that an officer in Dodge county was dangerously wounded yesterday while engaged in enrolling the militia. This is the natural result of the teachings of such papers as the Chicago *Times*, Milwaukee *News*, and *See Bote*, and proves the truth of my recent assertion, that there were indications of resistance to the draft, though certain papers denied it in the most abusive manner.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, June 9, 1863.

An enrolling officer, named John Douglass, while engaged in the duty of enrolling in the town of Lebanon, Dodge county, was shot and dangerously wounded. The particulars of the affair have not been received. The Assistant Provost Marshal of that district has taken steps for the immediate arrest and punishment of the offenders.

The Grand Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons is now in session in this city. Between 600 and 700 persons are in attendance from abroad.

Three military companies have been organized in Winona within a few days. Several colored persons in this city have enlisted in the gunboat service.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Admiral Porter's Official Report.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1863.

Latest advices from Gen. Grant's army say that an officer has just come up from Gen. Banks and reports him in the same position that we are here. He has closely invested Port Hudson, and says he is certain of going in. They are, however, strongly fortified and may hold out some time.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1863.

Admiral Porter reports to the Navy Department the capture of sixteen blockade runners and four sunk, within the last six weeks, by the fleet under his command.

NEAR VICKSBURG, June 1.—There is nothing new to communicate except the return of a second expedition up the Yazoo river. They returned perfectly successful, having destroyed several transports and a large amount of cotton and other valuables, and captured some prisoners and provisions.

The condition and position of our army in the rear of Vicksburg is still good, and Gen. Grant is confident of success.

In front of Gen. Sherman's line, at some places our parallels are within fifty yards of the enemy's works, and our men down directly under the guns of the rebels. If an assault is made with 10,000 men, they can't help taking the city.

The enemy cannot have over nine thousand in their works, and Grant says he can withstand any reinforcements that they can bring up. Our boats below Vicksburg had a little fight with the guerillas yesterday at Carthage. Our mortars are still bombarding Vicksburg and doing a great deal of good. We have killed a great number of beef cattle, and done a great deal of damage. Our gunboats below come up every night, and fire slowly during the night.

Our Consul at Demarara, British Guinea, reports crops abundant, a great increase in sugar and cotton crops since our rebellion.

A Board is to convene at Philadelphia on the 22d, for an examination of artificial legs and arms for soldiers.

John Ross had an interview with the President to-day, and explained the past position of the Cherokees, and assured him of their present loyalty.

The eighty thousand dollars due for annuity will not be paid, but hereafter the regular annuity will be.

Twenty men were killed, and fifteen wounded, by the explosion, to-day, of the northern magazine of Fort Lyon, near Alexandria. The accident was caused by carelessness.

The men injured by the accident at Fort Lyon to-day, belonged to the 35th Mass. and 2d N. Y. The explosion was caused by a spark from the pipe of a German engaged in filling shells.

The magazine was totally destroyed. No damage was done to the guns or carriages.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Rear Admiral Porter has sent to the Navy Department a report dated, Mississippi squadron, near Vicksburg, June 1st, in which he says after the return of the expedition under Lt. Commanding Walker up the Yazoo, and the destruction of the rams and navy yards, I dispatched the same officer up again, with instructions to capture the transports. Besides the steamer mentioned as burnt, he burned the Acadia and Magenta also, two of their best transports. My object was to break up their transportation on the Yazoo, and with the exception of a few steamers beyond Fort Pemberton, the rebels can transport nothing by water on that river. Steamers to the amount of $70,000 were destroyed by the late expedition in all. The Star of the West was sunk, completely blockading the Gallabusha.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The Washington *Star*, of last evening, says: We do not feel at liberty to publish details of the latest information received here from the vicinity of Vicksburg, inasmuch as by so doing we might promulgate facts, the knowledge of which might aid the enemy's resistance of Grant's army. Suffice it to say that we are satisfied that there is very late information here from that quarter, of an entirely satisfactory character. Grant is progressing well with his work. Advices have been received in Pittsburg, Pa., to the effect that Maj. Gen. Frank J. Herron has left St. Louis for below with a large force. He left St. Louis with his full staff on Thursday evening last.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The *Tribune* has a letter from its correspondent stating that up to May 31st the siege of Vicksburg was progressing admirably, and that famine was beginning to be felt by the rebels. The capture or surrender of the place was considered certain, and that speedily. Our forces are in fine spirits, and our siege guns within pistol shot of the enemy's works. All apprehensions of an attack upon our rear by Johnston are groundless. We hold all the passes from Vicksburg and have completely blockaded them against any possible advance.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The *Tribune's* Washington letter says: The President feels perfectly easy about the situation of Gen. Grant, and is confident that he can be reinforced more rapidly than the rebels, thus preserving our numerical superiority and bring the siege to a successful conclusion.

The reported expedition to Shreveport and the destruction of rebel rams and other property, is discredited as improbable.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Horse Railway Swindle.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, June 9, 1863.

There is no quorum in the Senate. An attempt was made to introduce new business, which would have opened the door for further legislation, but it was promptly stopped by the Lieutenant Governor To-day intervening without any new business having been brought in, no new business can be taken up to-morrow unless by unanimous consent. The Governor now has the whole thing in his hand. He can prorogue both houses to morrow if he thinks proper to do so.

The Governor will most likely veto the bill appointing the Commissioners all Copperheads except one, to disburse the one hundred thousand dollars to the sick and wounded soldiers. It is unconstitutional, and also a direct insult, and about equal to taking out a commission of lunacy against him; but the bill has not passed the House, and it is thought that they do not mean to pass it.

The Chicago Wabash Avenue R. R. is the all-engrossing topic to-day. There is said to be a million of dollars in it—one half of it to be at the disposal of the Governor if he signs it. No man has yet dared to make him the offer, however, and I guess no man will. In this case I can assure the people of the State that Dick Yates will add further lustre to his character as an honest man and a true patriot. There has been the greatest pressure in favor of this railroad ever exercised in this State. It has had fifty three votes in the House. Its friends boast that if the Governor vetoes it, they have enough members in both houses to carry it over the veto. The Democrats have this a party measure, and they should be held responsible for it.

The Chicago Council Committee arrived here this evening to work against the bill. They are denouncing their Democratic friends. I understand that Storey is denouncing Green and Fuller.

The Appropriation bill, which has passed the Senate and is in the House, is a miserable affair. It gives the Governor no help in his office, does not provide for the pay of help already had, and gives the Adjutant General's office but one-half the sum absolutely necessary to run it, and even some of the Democrats voted against this. The truth is, the Democrats do not mean that the Union men shall have any means to run the Government, particularly that portion of it connected with the war, if they can help it.

There is a beautiful floral exhibition, gotten up by the ladies of Springfield, in the State House to-day. Flowers, birds, pictures, ornaments of shells, &c., abound. One of the greatest attractions is a fine photograph of the Governor, life size, surrounded by a wreath of flowers, with the words—"*The Soldiers' Friend*"—in letters of gold.

[Dispatch to the Chicago Journal.]

SPRINGFIELD, June 9.—Governor Yates has arrived from Chicago. It is understood he will veto the iniquitous "Wabash Railway" bill.

There was a call of the Senate this morning, which lacked one of a quorum. If a quorum will be obtained this afternoon, the resolution passed yesterday to adjourn, *sine die*, will be rescinded.

The House is not in session to-day, having adjourned over to give the use of the hall for a floral exhibition, which is now in full operation, under the management of young ladies.

One of the Chicago Street Railway bills, which had reached the Senate on its passage, last winter, before the adjournment, has been stolen. A delegation of the corporators arrived this morning to hunt it up.

You may be prepared for a final adjournment of the Legislature at any minute, although a large amount of business is still unfinished.

The way your Horse Railroad bill went through the Senate was this: Green, of Massac, had a bill for a "Wabash Railroad running through two counties," which was reported back by the Committee. The "Wabash (Horse) Railroad Bill" was read by its title, omitting the "horse" part of it, and passed, and lo and behold, it came out a full-blown Wabash Avenue Horse Railroad, worth from one to ten millions to its dozen inventors. Gallup and Hitchcock, an enterprising law firm of your city, are its god-fathers. Fuller, Goudy, Harless and Roberts, (the new Councilman from the Third Ward,) are said to be the heaviest stockholders. Charles Walsh and those two legislative barnacles, Utah Drummond and Aaron Haven, are said to have been promised a slice after the Legislature has been supplied with shares. Ham—Fuller's partner—has been lobbying the thing through, and is to be the attorney for the road. Sedgwick of De Kalb; Gale of Ogle, and Mann of Du Page, are the only Republicans who voted for the thing. They can best tell why. The penitentiary influence went bodily for the thing.

In short, the "little joker" here beats all your Chicago small fry in that line. The Senate talk of appointing a committee to ascertain how the thing got through them.

THE GRIDIRON SWINDLE.

A BILL FOR AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.

SECTION 1. *Be enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That Thomas Harless, Horace A. Hurlbut, and Charles Hitchcock, and all such persons as shall hereafter become stockholders in the company hereby incorporated, shall be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of the Wabash Railway Company, and under that name and style shall be capable of suing and being sued, impleading and being impleaded, defending and being defended against in law and equity, in all courts and places whatsoever, in like manner and as fully as natural persons; may make and use a common seal, and alter and renew the same at pleasure; and by their said corporate name and style, shall be capable in law of contracting and being contracted with; and shall be and are hereby invested with all the powers, privileges, immunities and franchises, and of acquiring by purchase or otherwise, and of holding and conveying real and personal estate which may be needful to carry into effect the purposes and objects of this act. Such corporate powers shall continue for the term of twenty-five years.

SEC. 2. The said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to construct, maintain and operate a railway for the transportation of persons and their ordinary baggage, with one or more tracks or lines of rail, with all convenient turnouts, side tracks and appendages in, on, over and along the following street or streets, highway and highways, bridge and bridges, river and rivers within the present or future limits of the city of Chicago, to wit: Commencing on Wabash avenue at the intersection of said Wabash avenue with the South line of Lake street; thence south on said Wabash avenue to Twelfth street; thence east on said Twelfth street to Michigan avenue; thence south on said Michigan avenue to the present and future limits of the city; commencing on Bridge street, at the intersection of said Michigan Avenue Railway; thence west on said Bridge street to the Archer road; thence southwestwardly on said Archer road to the present and future limits of the city; commencing on Monroe street, at the intersection of said Wabash Avenue Railway; thence west on said Monroe street to Wells street; thence north on said Wells street to Lake street; thence west on said Lake street, Lake street bridge and West Lake street to Des Plaines street; thence north on said Des Plaines street to Milwaukee avenue; thence northwestwardly on said Milwaukee avenue to the present and future limits of the city; commencing on Wells street at the intersection of said Monroe Street Railway; thence south on said Wells street to Van Buren street; thence west on said Van Buren street, Van Buren street bridge and West Van Buren street to the present and future limits of the city; commencing on Halsted street at the intersection of said Van Buren Street Railway; thence south on said Halsted street, and Halsted street bridge to the present and future limits of the city; commencing on Blue Island avenue at the intersection of said Halsted street railway; thence southwestwardly on said Blue Island avenue to the present and future limits of the city; commencing on Des Plaines street at the intersection of said Van Buren street railway; thence north on said Des Plaines street to intersect and connect with said Milwaukee avenue railway; commencing on said Wabash avenue at the intersection of said south line of Lake street; thence north on said Wabash avenue to River street; thence on said River street, Rush street bridge and Rush street to the Green Bay road; thence on said Green Bay road to Wolcott street; thence north on said Wolcott to Division street; thence west on said Division street to North Clark street; Commencing on Lake street at the intersection of said Wabash avenue railway; thence east on Lake street with a single track to intersect, and connect with said Wabash Avenue Railway.

SEC. 3. The said corporation is hereby authorized to construct, maintain and operate its said railway or railways on any common highway or highways in either or all of the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park, Lake, Worth, West Chicago, Lyons, Jefferson, Cicero and Proviso, in the county of Cook, in this State, and from time to time to change, enlarge and extend the location thereof, and to cross the track or tracks of any other railways upon any of its routes.

SEC. 4. The cars of said corporation shall not be propelled by other than animal power without the consent of the supervisors of the respective towns through which its railways may be laid; nor shall they be propelled by any other than animal power within the city of Chicago, without the consent of the Common Council of said city.

SEC. 5. To enable the said corporation to construct any or all of the railways herein authorized, or their appendages, the said corporation is hereby vested with power to take and apply private property for the purposes and in the the manner prescribed by an act entitled "An act to amend the law condemning right of way for purposes of internal improvement," approved June 22d, 1852, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and may exercise all the powers conferred upon railroad corporations by the twenty-fifth and twenty sixth sections of "An act to provide for a general system of railroad incorporations," approved November 5th, 1849, ascertaining and making recompense for all damages sustained agreeably to the provisions of the act hereinbefore first mentioned, and the provisions of said twenty-sixth section are hereby extended and applied to the land or any interest therein of any incorporated town or city.

SEC. 6. The capital stock of said corporation shall be two hundred thousand dollars, and may be increased from time to time, at the pleasure of said corporation. It shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and be issued and transferred in manner and upon such conditions as the board of directors of said corporation may direct.

SEC. 7. All the corporate powers of said company shall be vested in and be exercised by a Board of Directors, and such officers and agents as they shall appoint. The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than three nor more than five stockholders, who shall be chosen every year by the stockholders—each share having one vote, to be given in person or by proxy; such directors to continue in office until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 8. The following persons shall constitute the first Board of Directors, to wit: Thomas Harless, Horace A. Hurlbut and Charles Hitchcock, whose powers shall commence and be in full force from and after the day this act shall be accepted by said corporators.

SEC. 9. The said company shall have power to make, ordain and establish all such by-laws, rules and regulations as may be deemed expedient and necessary to fulfill the purposes and carry into effect the provisions of this act, and for the well ordering, regulating and securing the affairs, business and interests of the company; *Provided*, that the same be not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States, or of this State, or repugnant to this act. The board of directors shall have power to establish such rates of toll for the conveyance of persons and property upon the same as they shall, from time to time, by their by-laws direct and determine, and to levy and collect the same for the use of said company.

SEC. 10. If any person shall carelessly, willfully, maliciously or wantonly delay, hinder or obstruct the passage of any carriage on said road or branch, or shall place, or cause to be placed, any material thereon, or in any way trespass upon, spoil, injure or destroy said road or branches, or any part thereof, or anything belonging or pertaining thereto, or employed or used in connection with its location, survey, construction or management—all persons committing or aiding and abetting in the commission of such trespass or offense, shall forfeit and pay to the company treble such damages as shall be proved before any court of competent jurisdiction; and, further, such offenders shall be liable to indictment in any of the courts of Cook county having jurisdiction thereof, and to pay a fine of not less than thirty nor more than one hundred dollars, to the use of the people of the State of Illinois, or may be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding one year, in the discretion of the court before which the same shall be tried.

SEC. 11. This act shall be deemed a public act and shall be favorably construed for all purposes therein expressed and declared in all courts and places whatsoever, and shall be in force from and after its passage.

FROM MURFREESBORO.

Gen. Rosecrans' Official Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—An official dispatch from Gen. Rosecrans, received here to-day, dated Murfreesboro, June 9th, says:

Last evening a dispatch from Colonel J. B. Baird, commanding the post at Franklin, Tenn., was received as follows: Two men came into camp about dark, dressed in our uniforms with horse equipments to correspond, saying they were Col. Anton, Inspector General, and Major Dunlap, his Assistant, having an order from Adjutant Gen. Townsend, and your order to inspect outpost, but their conduct was so singular that we arrested them, and they insisted that it was very important to go to Nashville to-night. Colonel Baird asked if there were any such persons in the army, and if so, their descriptions. I replied at once, that they were probably spies, and directed him to order a court, and if they proved to be spies to execute them immediately, which was done, and they were tried and condemned to be hung, and the sentence was carried into execution before ten o'clock the next morning. On being discovered, they confessed that they were officers in the rebel army—one a Colonel named Lawrence W. Orton, formerly W. Orton Williams. One claims to be a first cousin of Robert Lee, and is said to have been Chief of Artillery on Gen. Bragg's staff, and formerly to have been on General Scott's staff, of the 2d regular cavalry.

FROM PORT HUDSON.

Further from the Late Battle.

WILL THE NEGROES FIGHT?

Terrific Fighting Before the Works.

General Banks' Official Reports.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Gen. Banks, in an official report, dated before Port Hudson, May 30th, gives an account of an attack on that place, similar to the reports already published. In speaking of the negro troops, he says they answered every expectation. Their conduct was heroic; no troops could be more determined or more brave. They made during the day, three charges upon the batteries of the enemy, suffering very heavy losses, and holding their position at nightfall with the other troops on the right of our line. The highest commendation is bestowed upon them by all the officers in command on the night. Whatever doubt may have existed heretofore as to the efficiency of an organization of this character, the history of this proves conclusively to those who were in a condition to observe the conduct of these regiments, that the Government will find in this class of troops effective supporters and defenders. The severe test to which they were subjected, and the determined manner in which they encountered the enemy, leaves upon my mind no doubt of their ultimate success. They require only good officers, commanders of limited numbers and careful discipline to make them excellent soldiers.

Our losses from the 23d to this date, in killed, wounded and missing, are nearly 1,000, including, I deeply regret to say, some of the ablest officers of the corps.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The New York *Tribune* says: from a gentleman fully conversant with the affairs at Port Hudson, and in the Department of the Gulf, who arrived here last night from New Orleans, we learn some interesting facts of the situation of Banks' army and its processes. Our informant left Port Hudson late in the evening of the 31st ult.

There has been a [illegible] of consequence since the assault, but Gen. Banks had been rapidly [illegible] contracting his lines an[d] [illegible] the rebel works. The wings of our [illegible] or very near the river, both a[bove and below], [illegible]. There was no possibility o[f] [illegible] reaching the beleaguered g[arrison] [illegible] made up his mind to take th[e place] [illegible] he had means to do it.

The contest of the 27th was very desperate and very bloody, the rebels fighting with the most reckless courage, and our men being not a whit behind in daring and pluck. Our informant corroborates the good accounts heretofore given of the conduct of the colored soldiers. These noble warriors provoked the most frenzied hatred on the other side, and the rebels bent all their energy to their annihilation, and since the fight they have missed no chance to kill negro pickets. In one instance they pounced upon a single black sentry, captured and forthwith hung him. The bloody instruction was quickly improved, for almost within an hour, some negroes got hold of a rebel picket, and swung him up in full sight of their murdered companion.

The stories about Kirby Smith coming to the relief of Port Hudson are probably erroneous. Smith is no doubt in Texas somewhere, or in Western Louisiana—certainly nowhere near Port Hudson, nor could he get across if he were opposite.

Col. Grierson is slashing around, and was, at last accounts, up between Port Hudson and Vicksburg, tearing up railroads, destroying bridges, hunting for Confederate stores, and canvassing the State generally.

It is understood that Joe Johnston was at Jackson on the 27th, but had no force worth bringing against Gen. Grant.

We regret to learn that General Sherman, wounded at Port Hudson, is hardly expected to live.

The weather is terribly hot, and the place very dry and dusty.

Port Hudson advices *via* New Orleans, state that neither Gen. Nickerson, Col. Clark, of the 6th Michigan, Col. Bullock, 30th Mass., nor Col. Payne, 2d La., are in the least injured. Col Lull, 8th N. H., Col. Bean, 4th Wis., and Capt. Wrothanski, of Gen. Weitzel's staff, were killed. Capts. Crayon, and Herron and Lieut. Chittenden, 4th Wisconsin, are badly wounded. That regiment lost 70 killed and wounded out of 300 in the fight of the 27th.

Gen. Stone had arrived at New Orleans, and probably will be placed in command of Sherman's Division.

Kirby Smith was reported at Franklin, La., but this is not vouched for.

A New York *Times* letter says: The 1st Louisiana colored regiment showed great pluck on the 27th, marching up to the guns within eighty paces, at double quick, supported by the 6th Michigan, 174th New York, and 151st New York. These regiments are comple ely cut up. The colored regiment has but 200 left. On reaching the third battery of siege guns, the rebels opened on them with terrific slaughter, when they were forced to retreat, receiving heavy shot and shell, and pieces of railroad iron twelve to eighteen inches long. The rebels fought with great desperation, every man being cut down at the guns.

Col. Garrier offered to surrender if Banks would allow him to march out with his guns, provisions, &c., but it was declined.

It is reported that a black flag was raised by the rebels.

Everything was kept quiet as to the result of the fight. The losses would not be made known until the official dispatches were sent to Washington.

On the 29th, the fleet bombarded Port Hudson all day and night without response.

The steamer Fulton had gone up with reinforcements. Only two regiments are left in New Orleans. General Neal Dow is in town, slightly wounded.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1863.

The *Republican* of this morning has the following editorial: "Generals Grant and Banks are both on the same side of the Mississippi, and are progressing in the reduction and capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Both are able to take care of the enemy. Gen. Hooker's army is wide awake watching and frustrating Lee's operations. The Union cavalry are giving the rebels much trouble, and Gen. Lee has found out, within a few days past, that he can neither advance nor retreat without fighting. Our private advices demonstrate this fact very satisfactorily."

Late Richmond papers quote the price of gold at six dollars premium, fourteen dollars in Confederate paper buying two of gold. This premium they say is not owing to the depreciation of their money, but the scarcity of gold.

Seven een thousand unsettled soldiers' claims are now on file in the Second Auditors bureau, which is behind a year in its work. Many claims reach back as far as the McClellan and Buell campaigns. These files show that the battles of Shiloh and the Peninsula were the most disastrous of the war.

Three hundred secesh prisoners, from the Old Capitol, were sent to-day to City Point for exchange. All the officers were retained.

The receipts from customs are now larger than ever before. For the last month they exceeded five and a half millions dollars, being at the rate of about seventy millions a year.

A medal of honor was awarded to private S. Johnson, of the 9th Pennsylvania Reserves, for capturing with great bravery and daring two colors from the enemy at Antietam, receiving in the act several wounds. He has been transferred to the invalid corps as a commissioned officer.

The sentences to be shot of S. B. Johnson and W. H. Morris, convicted by a military commission at Trenton, Tenn., of treason, in attempting, with a party of armed rebels, to go South from within our lines, has been commuted to one year's confinement.

The attention of banks is called to section 19 of the National Currency Act, requiring all those not organised under it to make an annual report to the Comptroller of Currency on July 1st, under penalty of two per cent. on the capital stock.

FROM ST. PAUL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, June 9, 1863.

General Munch, of the State militia, is distributing arms to militia companies which are organized along the whole length of the frontier. He gives forty rounds of ammunition, with a gun. The militia will form a line of defenses from Stearns' cavalry down to the Iowa lines. This, together with 2,000 troops stationed in the same region, renders the frontier safe from attack by Indians, should they get in the rear of the expedition.

The mass indignation meeting described by the *Times'* correspondent is a pleasant fiction. The crowd, which he styles the largest concourse of citizens ever assembled in St. Paul did not exceed two hundred, and were the scum of the city, principally called together by a band of music. Their desire for free speech was illustrated by pounding unmercifully a soldier who gave a civil answer to a question propounded by a Copperhead speaker, and their intelligence was shown by passing resolutions, saying it was vain to hope for redress from the President after it had been announced to the meeting that he had resurrected the *Times*. The decent people in St. Paul have no sympathy for the *Times*, and no respect for its lying correspondent here.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

AN IMPORTANT CAVALRY FIGHT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1863.

The following is the news from the front up to this afternoon: A severe engagement took place this morning, between our cavalry and that of the rebels under Gen. Stuart. The locality in which it occurred was Beverly's ford of the Rappahannock, five miles above Rappahannock station, and about the same distance below the Sulphur Spring.

Stuart has been massing a large body of rebel cavalry around Culpepper C. H. of late, evidently for a raid north and east. General Hooker has, of course, kept his eyes on him, and this engagement is the result. Stuart made an obstinate fight to cross the river, in which purpose he was not only foiled, but our troops drove him from the south bank, which they now hold. The engagement is still evidently progressing. As our force engaged is now on the south side of the river, no further details of the battle had reached here up to 3 p. m., but we are undoubtedly strong enough there to drive Stuart out of Culpepper and across the Rapidan.

Cars have already been sent up from Kettle Run to Rappahannock Station, to bring our wounded to the rear.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1863.

From what can be ascertained from persons arriving from the Rappahannock, a division of troops went over the river last night, and the rebel rifle-pits, foliage, &c., along the banks, have been destroyed, so that the enemy will not find cover from which to annoy us.

Earthworks have been thrown up in the front, with a view of preventing a night attack and to shield our men from the enemy.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—A severe engagement took place this morning between our cavalry and that of the rebels under General Stuart, at Beverly Ford, on the Rappahannock, five miles above Rappahannock Station, and about the same distance from Sulphur Springs.

NEW YORK, June 9.—An evening paper says that a gentleman from the army of the Potomac states, that on Wednesday night last, a portion of the rebel army crossed the Rappahannock not far from Falmouth, but soon after returned.

NEW YORK, June 9.—A New York *Times* special from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac, June 7th, 5 p. m., says the situation remains unchanged. The position taken by Howe's division on the south bank of the Rappahannock, on Friday evening, is still peacefully held. The only hostile demonstration during the past twenty-four hours, has been an occasional shell from one four and a half-inch Rodman, stationed on the hills on this side. Our skirmishers held the line of Deep Run and the Bowling Green road, while the enemy are in plain sight about one-fourth of a mile further on. No large bodies of their troops are in sight. About one mile directly in front of our position, and on the crest of the hill, is a battery in sight, but this is all we can see. There is abundant evidence, however, that the enemy is closely watching our movements, evidently hoping we may continue our advance and meet him on his chosen ground. I can say that depends altogether on circumstances. Our troops lay on their arms on the open plain, covered by several batteries of those fierce brass Napoleons. They are in excellent spirits.

A large detail of men to-day are engaged in destroying the enemy's rifle pits, on the bank of the river near where we crossed. The ditches are being filled up, and the banks levelled off, thus restoring the ground to its former level surface, and depriving the enemy of the immediate use of this defence, and facilitating the passage of our troops over the ground.

No general engagement is yet imminent. The indications are, though not very numerous, that ere the week is over, there may be noteworthy news, though from what quarter, and in what shape, no one seems to know.

The *Herald's* special from Washington says: Reports received to-day from the Rappahannock states that two lines of battle have been formed plainly in sight of the rebel lines, and under fire of their artillery, but affairs have been quiet on both sides. The 6th Vermont was thrown forward as skirmishers, and suffered the only casualties that were inflicted by the enemy.

Yesterday, a visit to the front disclosed the enemy in unusually strong force in his old position on the right, left and front of our advance column. The enemy is busy, and large columns seem to be moving up and taking position, to await further operations of our forces. Hooker was across the river and visited the picket lines on Saturday.

A special to the N. Y. *Herald* from Washington says:

There is no truth in the report that the troops in Dix's Department have been assigned to Hooker.

NEW YORK, June 9.—A western dispatch says it is rumored that Gen. Stoneman has resigned his command of the cavalry of the army of the Potomac, and that Gen. Pleasanton will succeed him. Another dispatch says, an officer just returned from Richmond says he saw twenty-one regiments pass through there, on their way to Lee's army. Several regiments of cavalry, from North Carolina, followed them.

The Washington special to the New York *Post* says that no news has been received of offensive operations by rebel cavalry, in the Cul[pepper] region.

FROM KENTUCKY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SOMERSET, Ky., June 9, 1863.

No news of interest to-day. The forces at Monticello are reported to have joined the rebels who are rumored to be crossing at Burksville. Neither rumor is confirmed.

Gilbert's announcement to Gen. Gracey, that Union families driven out of Dixie would be furnished with homes at the expense of rebel sympathizers in Kentucky, has elicited from that chivalrous gentleman a reply too rude, insolent and scurrilous for publication.

Dr. McMillan, 1st East Tennessee regiment, assumes the duties of Medical Director of this division to-day. It is an excellent appointment.

Some of our boys are playing sharp with shrewd rebels over the river. Captains Green and Carter detected several by enacting secesh among them.

Lately our cavalry are kept busy scouting and reconnoitering.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 9, 1863.

There are no boats up at the present writing, 8 p. m., from below.

Wm. Stein, a colored man, is raising a company here for a Massachusetts regiment. He has forty good men already, and will obtain enough to fill his corps at Chicago and intermediate points. They start to-morrow en route for the East.

CAIRO, June 9.—The gunboat Osage arrived from below this afternoon. Her turrets are out of order, and she returns for repairs. Her machinery when here was pronounced perfect.

A Mr. Emory, living near Carbondale, and who has been assisting in the arrest of deserters, while out hunting his cows last evening, was shot by a secreted assassin. His body was penetrated by five bullets.

FROM CENTRALIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CENTRALIA, Ill, June 9, 1863.

The post office in this place was entered by burglars last night and robbed of its contents. Letters were taken a short distance, and opened, and were left scattered on the ground.

The Enrollment of Colored Troops in the West.

NEW YORK, June 9.—By special authority of Adjutant General Thomas, Gen. Prentiss has detailed Col. Pride, of the 33d Missouri regiment, to superintend the organization of colored regiments in this department. The order has been fully endorsed by Gen. Schofield, who has directed all officers of the department to afford all proper facilities for the discharge of this duty. Col. Pride has also obtained permission from Governor Gamble, to enroll and remove from the State all negroes desiring to enlist, except those belonging to loyal owners.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, June 9.—A Hilton Head letter of the 4th, reports a raid by 200 of the 2d South Carolina regiment, under Col. Montgomery, into the interior, and their return without the loss of one man, and with 160 contrabands and a large amount of other property.

It is stated that 500 might have been carried off, had the transportation been sufficient. Fifty dwellings of secessionists were destroyed.

It is understood that Admiral Dahlgren is willing to take a command under Com. Foote.

A Hilton Head letter reports that the steamer Secor was accidentally destroyed by fire, off Seabrook's Island; also, that the gunboat Shepherd Knapp was lost near Nassau, having run ashore.

A letter from Folly Island, Charleston Harbor, June 1st, states that there are but 1,000 rebel troops on James' Island, where there were formerly about 12,000. The inference is that they have been sent to operate against Grant.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The *Post* Hilton Head letter gives Col. Morris' report, which is to the effect that his expedition destroyed a vast amount of cotton, rye, and other property, and brought off 725 slaves. They had some sharp skirmishing, in which the men behaved splendidly. The *Post's* letter puts the value of the property destroyed at $150,000.

A COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PERU, Ill., June 9, 1863.

F. & D. W. Mattocks, of the Central Police, arrested a man at Peru, Ill., on the morning of the 9th inst., for passing a twenty dollar spurious note on the Rollstone Bank, at Fitchburg, Mass. The note is an excellent imitation. He gave the name of Wm. Dolan, and had in his possession dry goods, boots, &c., supposed to have been stolen. He was bound over by Esquire Underhill for $500, and sent up in default. This makes the fifth of these gentry taken by officer Mattocks within three months.

FROM COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 9, 1863.

There seems to be a real desire among those who style themselves Democrats, to nominate Gen. McClellan as a candidate for Governor of Ohio. They were anxiously expecting yesterday a response to a message sent to the General on Friday last. The Vallandighamers are very indignant about it.

As the enrollment will be completed by the first of July, and the draft be made immediately, preparation is being made for uniforming the men at once. Already clothing has been sent forward by the Quartermaster to Alliance, Newark, Wooster, Cleveland, Mansfield, Barnesville, and Warren, in this State.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa.

HALIFAX, June 9.—The Africa, from Liverpool, 30th, *via* Queenstown 31st May, arrived here at 3 o'clock this p. m. Her dates are four days later.

A public meeting was to be held in Liverpool on the 3d of June, to pay tribute to the memory of Stonewall Jackson.

The ships Dorcas, Prince and Union Jack, from New York for Shanghai, the Sea Tark from Boston for San Francisco, and the Nye, a whaler, had been captured by the Alabama.

Diplomatic relations between England and Brazil had been broken.

Roebuck had given notice that he would move in Parliament, that England open negotiation with other powers for the recognition of the Confederacy.

Lord Montague will move an amendment.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* says that Mason's presence in Paris has strengthened the report of the approaching recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The great stumbling block seems to be the stubbornness of a portion of the British Cabinet. The general impression is that France will take the lead in the recognition of the South, and the rest of Europe will not be slow to follow.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* also reports that fresh efforts are being made by Messrs. Mason and Slidell to obtain from the European Governments the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* looks during the early part of June for a most remarkable series of operations in various parts of America, on which will depend the summer campaign. It says let no man believe that we are near the end of the war so far as the North is concerned. There are signs, however, that a civil conflict may at any time break out within the borders of either or both belligerents.

The Polish insurrection is still progressing. The Poles gained several minor victories over the Russians.

FROM MEXICO.

The Fall of Puebla Confirmed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—The steamship Constitution, from Panama, has arrived with dates, via Acapulco, from Puebla, to the 8th of May, and from the City of Mexico to the 19th. On the 15th and 16th the French were repulsed before Fortress Carmen. The end, however, appeared to have arrived. The garrison and inhabitants were in a starving condition. Their ammunition was also failing, and Gen. Ortega having been disappointed in not receiving expected supplies from Comonfort, who had attempted to cut his way through, but failed—all combined seemed to render a surrender necessary. On the 17th, Forey sent in a flag of truce, offering to allow the Mexican officers and soldiers to march out, the officers wi h side arms, providing they would give their parole not to serve against the French.

This was refused by Ortega. Meanwhile he spiked the cannon, burned the gun-carriages, and destroyed the infantry arms, and then surrendered. The Mexican General Regulo and his aids, and also the ordnance officers, preferring death to being taken prisoners, shot themselves dead.

The advance of the French army was, at the latest advices, at Cholula, six miles beyond Puebla, on its way to the Mexican capital. The Mexicans are very much embittered against the Frenchmen, and all Frenchmen had been ordered to leave the capital within eight days. The Mexicans will defend the capital and its approaches to the last. Great enthusiasm for the cause prevails in that city.

This account is from Mexican sources. Mexican houses in San Francisco are draped, while from French houses French flags are displayed.

Copperhead Resistance to the Enrollment in Berks County, Pa.

READING, June 6.—The enroller of Brecknock Township, Berks county, who is a member of the Society of Friends, and named Joseph Dickerson, was attacked at his residence on Thursday night. The dwelling was much damaged. On Friday he received notice that "his grave had been dug," and on that night three shots were fired at his sister's house. This morning he came to Reading and resigned his commission. The attack is believed to have originated with the Knights of the Golden Circle.

Union Man Murdered by Rebel Sympathizers.

DUQUOIN, Ill., June 9.—A Union man was murdered last night at Eight Mile Prairie, southwest of this place, by secession sympathizers. This is the second act of the kind that has been committed within a few months. Steps are being taken to apprehend the assassins.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The *Post's* New Orleans correspondence says that fears are entertained that Gen. Neal Dow, wounded at Port Hudson, will not recover.

Charleston Matters.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Admiral Foote arrived this morning. He is making preparations to assume command of the South Atlantic squadron, and a new attack on Charleston may soon be expected.

The Turf.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The trot to-day, between Fillingham to sulky and Rockingham under saddle, was won by Fillingham. Time, 2:24¼, 2:27¾, 2:23¾—a close contest throughout.

From Suffolk, Va.

NEW YORK, June 9.—A Suffolk letter says: "The rebel report of Suffolk being evacuated is untrue. It has been made stronger than ever."

METAL WAREHOUSE.
TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron,
TINNERS' STOCK.
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
199 & 201 Randolph street.
[illegible]

New Advertisements.
For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

ILLINOIS COAL, of a superior quality, just received and for sale by KELLOGG & GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington sts. [illegible]

PIG IRON.
200 TONS GAY'S NO. 1
Lake Superior Charcoal Pig
METAL.
Now landing from steamers Gen. Bird and Cleveland. For sale low, in lots to suit.
A. B. MEEKER, Foot Northmarket st. [illegible]

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The staunch and fast Low Pressure Side-Wheel Steamboat
CLEVELAND,
CAPTAIN JOHN RATTRAY,
Leaves Wednesday, June 10th, at 7 O'Clock P. M.
A. T. SPENCER, Agent, Foot of South Lasalle street. [illegible]

300 BARRELS NEW YORK POTATOES,
Prince Alberts, and other Popular Kinds,
On sale by SHERMAN, HALL & POPE, 97 South Water Street. [illegible]

50 BOXES Dry Salt Clear Pork Sides.
25 Boxes Smoked Clear Pork Sides
On sale by SHERMAN, HALL & POPE, 97 South Water Street. [illegible]

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL and VALUABLE DISCOVERY!
HILTON'S
INSOLUBLE CEMENT!
Applicable to the useful Arts. Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be
Superior to any
Adhesive Preparation known.
A new thing. Hilton's Insoluble Cement
Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, and under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.
Its Combination. Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
BOOT & SHOE
Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.
Jewelers.
JEWELERS
Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.
Families.
It is especially adapted to Leather,
And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.
It is a Liquid.
IT IS THE ONLY
LIQUID CEMENT
Extant, that is a sure thing for mending
FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY, And articles of Household use.
Remember.
REMEMBER
Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is in a liquid form and as easily applied as paste.
Hilton's Insoluble Cement Is insoluble in water or oil.
Hilton's Insoluble Cement Adheres oily substances.
Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 pounds.
Finis.
HILTON BROS. & CO., PROPRIETORS, PROVIDENCE, R. I. [illegible]

MERCHANTS' DESPATCH.
FAST FREIGHT LINE
Owned and managed by the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.
On and after this date, by special arrangement, the MERCHANTS' DISPATCH will receive and forward from this city to New York and Boston, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fresh Fruit and other goods requiring quick transportation, at LOWER RATES AND IN BETTER TIME than can be obtained by any other route or conveyance, except the regular Express, by passenger trains.
Time guaranteed to New York in five days, and to Boston in six days.
All shipments received at door of shipper and delivered at destination FREE of cartage.
The well known reputation of this Line in transporting Westward bound business, during the last ten years, will be a sufficient guarantee that all contracts made by it, will be faithfully carried out.
The MERCHANTS' DISPATCH is also prepared to offer increased facilities, both in time and rates, for Westward bound business. Our freights are transported by Emigrant and fast Freight Express trains, and handled by our own men at all points of transfer.
Claims for losses or damages will be promptly adjusted at this office.
For rates or further information inquire at office, M. C. R. R. Building,
NO. 1 SOUTH WATER ST.
W. C. PARSONS, Agent.
Chicago, June 10, 1863. [illegible]

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—For Ogdensburgh, touching at Milwaukee, Glen Arbor, Mackinac, Detroit, Oswego, Cape Vincent and Sacketts Harbor. The new and first class screw steamer
GRANITE STATE, A. H. Davis, Master,
Will leave as above on WEDNESDAY, June 10th, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers ticketed through to Cleveland, Buffalo, New York, Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Concord, Montreal, Quebec, Portland and intermediate points. For freight or passage apply to N. J. HOWE, Agent, foot of North Lasalle street, or JOHN H. GREEN, General Western Passenger Agent, 15 North Wells street. [illegible]

FRUIT JARS.
Common Cork Sealing,
Baker's Patent Self-Sealing,
Buckeye Self-Sealing,
For sale at LAMP AND OIL STORE 128 Clark street. GEO. G. POPE. [illegible]

$15,000 GUARDIAN Money to loan on best class real estate security in Chicago, at current rates of interest. L. D. OLMSTED & CO. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION.—The co partnership heretofore existing under the style of DEWEY & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. L. Smith is authorized to settle all accounts of the late firm.
Chicago, June 9th, 1863. [illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY.
Stockholders' Notice.
Public notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company and of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railway Company, at the office of the last named Company, in the city of Milwaukee, the 23d day of June instant, at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company, pursuant to the deed of consolidation between said Chicago and Milwaukee, and Milwaukee and Chicago Railway Companies. At which election all Stockholders of said two original Companies, as shown by the Stock Books of the respective Companies at the time said Books were closed for the purpose of consolidation, on the 1st day of June, instant, will be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy. Notice is also hereby given, that until said Directors shall be elected, and enter upon their duties, the affairs of said Consolidated Company will by the terms of said deed of consolidation, be managed by the undersigned, as Provisional Directors. On and after the 25th instant, the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company will be prepared to issue Certificates for Stock, upon the basis of consolidation, on surrender of Stock Certificates in the original Companies.
W. GURNEE, CHARLES B. FROST, JOHN V. AYER, R. K. ROGERS.
Dated this 5th day of June, A. D. 1863. [illegible]

HARDWARE.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
176 Lake St., Chicago,
Importers and Jobbers of Hardware,
Tinners' Stock, "Wheeling" Nails, &c., &c. [illegible]

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION
FIRE PROOF SAFES.
HERRING'S CHAMPION
BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
WITH
HERRING AND FLOYD'S
PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON.
[illegible] 40 STATE ST., Chicago.

THE WELCOME GUEST,
A COLLECTION OF
MODERN PIANO FORTE MUSIC,
224 LARGE PAGES,
Being a choice repertoire of pieces for
HOME AMUSEMENT.
[illegible]

New Advertisements.
DEAFNESS.
CATARRH,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Air Passages.
DR. LIGHTHILL,
Late of No. 34 St. Mark's Place, New York, who has been practicing for the past two months at the Tremont House, Chicago, has removed to his permanent residence,
176 Michigan avenue.
Between Adams and Jackson Streets.
Address Drawer 5907.
Dr. Lighthill can be consulted daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at his residence, No. 176 Michigan avenue. [illegible]
Dr. LIGHTHILL'S recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness, its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of CARLETON, 413 Broadway, New York, and of all respectable Booksellers.
TESTIMONIALS:
[illegible] REV. JOHN NOTT, Post Office address Fonda, Montgomery Co., N. Y.
[illegible] ROBERT CLIVE, Book Keeper.
[illegible] THEOPHILUS ROESSLE, Proprietor Delavan House, Albany, N. Y.
[illegible] O. S. HOLLY.
CATARRH CURED.
[From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.]
[illegible] P. R. RUSSELL.
Further references to parties of the highest respectability can be seen on application. [illegible]

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS AT PAR for the
United States 5-20 Year 6 Per Cent. Bonds,
Interest payable May 1st and November 1st IN GOLD. [illegible]
$50, $100, $500, $1,000.
[illegible]
PRESTON WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers, Cor. Clark and South Water sts., Chicago. [illegible]

TO CAPITALISTS AND MILLERS.
THE
PEARL STEAM FLOURING MILL,
IN ALLEGHENY, PA.
FOR SALE.
The owners of the "PEARL STEAM MILL" being actively engaged in other pursuits, and desiring to make a division of their interests, offer for sale this large and valuable establishment, on terms that must prove advantageous to any party wishing to engage in the Milling business. [illegible]
SITE.
[illegible]
THE MILL.
[illegible]
THE STOREHOUSE
[illegible]
THE SOURCES OF SUPPLIES
[illegible]
JOHN T. LOGAN, R. T. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh, Pa., Or WEBSTER & BAXTER, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

CITY OIL WORKS.
SMEDLEY, PECK & CO.,
OFFICE No. 5 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.
[illegible]

HUNTINGTON & CO.,
No. 7 Clark-st.,
JOBBERS IN ALL KINDS OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
GREEN AND
PRESERVED FRUITS,
NUTS, SARDINES,
FANCY GROCERIES,
AND CONFECTIONERY.
Authorized Agents for the sale of
H. P. DIEHL'S
Celebrated Fire Works.
Western and North-western Merchants will do well to get our prices, as we shall sell goods to the trade at low figures.
HUNTINGTON & CO. [illegible]

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
NO SEA SICKNESS.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
[illegible]

AIR HEATING FURNACES.
[illegible]

REMOVAL.—DENTAL.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863.

DEFICIENCY OF THE AMBULANCE SYSTEM.

If half the attention which is paid to the enlistment and training of soldiers were devoted to rendering the ambulance service of our armies more complete and efficient, it would be the greatest benefaction that could befall the country. As it is, we present the humiliating spectacle of a nation with upwards of a million of its citizens in arms to save it from destruction, and no effort made by its Government to provide proper and efficient means of conveyance for its wounded on the battle field.

It is notorious that our ambulance department is utterly inadequate to the service required of it, not that there is any deficiency in the supplies—on the contrary, these are very freely provided—but there is no system in the management and apportioning of them, nor is there any organization attached to, or connected with the army, whose special duty it is to look after the wounded soldiers, administer at once to their pressing and urgent necessities, and convey them from the field to the hospital in the shortest possible time. Many hundreds, nay thousands of our brave volunteers who fell gloriously while fighting for the Union and the laws, have been left to perish on the field in all the agonies of pain and thirst—helpless, hopeless and desolate—not from any intentional neglect, on the part of the officers of the army, but because there was no drilled and delegated corps to attend to them. There is not an army in Europe without a regularly drilled corps of this sort, provided with all the appliances which humanity can devise for the relief of the wounded. It is a disgrace to our arms, and a stigma upon our civilization, that during the two years of the war, with men and money in lavish profusion at the command of the Government, no ambulance system at all commensurate with the demand for it, has been adopted in the service of the United States. The despots of Europe, cheaply as they regard human life, know the value of a soldier, and provide the best means that art and science can furnish, to save him from dying of his wounds. But the Government of a free people, who are fighting to save the country from annihilation, cannot afford either the time, the money, or the men, to inaugurate a system of relief, at once so necessary and humane.

What may be the reason for this culpable apathy and neglect, it is not for us to surmise. But this we do know, that the Senate of the United States, under the leadership of the chairman of its Military Committee—an honorable Senator from Massachusetts—refused, a few days before the late Congress adjourned, to concur in the passage of a bill, previously passed unanimously by the House of Representatives. So it has literally come to this: That the Senate and Government of this free people, decline to do for its citizen volunteer soldiers, what every despot of Europe, as we before stated, carefully looks after, with reference to his conscripts or his hirelings.

There is no good in being mealy-mouthed in the statement of a fact so appalling and disgraceful as this, and far be it from us to raise a cry against it for any base purposes of sensation. It is a matter which affects the whole people, and has already brought tears and lamentations to thousands and thousands of homes, which but for the fearful neglect that we complain of, might in hundreds of instances, have rejoiced in the return of brave fathers and sons and brothers, now, alas, amongst the indiscriminate dead, on many a bloody battle-field.

It is probably too late to attempt any remedy for these pressing ills during the present summer campaign. But it is not too late to take measures for the future; and the sooner they are taken, the better. We have no plan to offer; we are not so presumptuous as to think that a civilian can know enough of military affairs to justify such an obtrusion. But to every division in the army there ought to be an efficient ambulance corps attached—a corps detailed for this special purpose, with the sacred object before them of taking care of the wounded, and carrying them as promptly as possible from the field. Surely, a special corps of this kind is as necessary as a special surgical corps, special paymasters, a special engineer corps, and so on with the rest of the specials.

Mons. Boudin, Chief Physician to the Military Hospital at Boule, Paris, has written a pamphlet on the ambulance service of the French army, in which it appears that the ambulance division for ten thousand men consists of the following officers:

One surgeon in-chief, 1 head apothecary, 4 first assistant surgeons, 10 second assistants, 1 chief executive officer, 6 assistants and 123 subordinate assistants; 90 cases for the surgical, dispensary, health and executive departments; 20 litters, 10 ambulance casks, 300 blankets, 30 blankets extra for the sick, 30 tents holding 16 men each, and apparatus; cushioned panniers, mule litters, &c., 280, and 364 mules.

Dr. Bowditch, Professor of Clinical Medicine in Harvard College has written a Brief Plea for an Ambulance System for the United States, in which, after stating that the President and the War Department had been appealed to in vain on this subject, by private persons, and by medical societies—that Committees in New York, and Boston, have recently asked of Congress, of Gen. Halleck, and of Mr. Stanton "to *do something*," and that all efforts have been fruitless, he throws out the following suggestions as to what an Ambulance Corps should be.

It should consist of able-bodied, brave men, men not afraid to go to the *front*, to save a fallen fellow man. They should have a distinctive uniform. Arrangements might be concluded whereby the ambulance corps, in both armies, should be considered as the laws of war usually regard pickets, that is as not to be molested in their specific duties, save perhaps under extraordinary circumstances. Such a corps should take its place near the battle-field. It should be well trained to march, immediately to raise and carry off the wounded with the least suffering possible. It could attend to minor points of surgery, and act as nurses, or cooks on the field, in tent, and in hospital. Is it too much to hope that, at some future day, similar corps, from any two belligerent armies, will, under certain restrictions, be allowed to mingle together, upon the field, more immediately after the termination of a battle, than is now allowed? If, by mutual agreement between two contending parties, this object could be gained, a vast amount of extreme suffering would be prevented, and, doubtless many lives saved. There are hundreds of details, that might be named, in which such a corps would be invaluable.

Dr. Bowditch has a right to speak upon this subject. He lost a dear and only son in the war, whose sufferings were terribly augmented in consequence of the neglect he received after he was wounded. The Doctor gives a dreadful picture of the drunkenness and inhumanity of the ambulance drivers who were sent last summer, from Washington, to bring in, the wounded. They got drunk and loitered on the way; took no water with them; refused to go near the enemy's lines, but picked up such as they found in safe places, and galloped back in drunken rage and violence, causing the poor wounded soldiers unspeakable tortures. He adduces these facts as evidence of the necessity of Ambulance Corps, distinct from the army; and beside the advantage of such a body of men, to the wounded, they would put a stop to skulking in battle, by leaving no excuse for cowards to leave the field, as the custom now is, when a comrade is put *hors de combat*. They leave in sixes and eights, under pretense of carrying the wounded men to the rear—but the sneaks rarely return to their posts.

The rebels manage their affairs differently. They have a corps following the army, whose duty it is to carry the wounded to the rear; and any rebel soldier who leaves the ranks, without being wounded, is shot. As soon as we get an efficient Ambulance Corps, we shall doubtless follow the stern and necessary example of the rebels.

THE OATH OF REFUSING TO TAKE OUT LICENSES.—Several parties in Cincinnati refused recently to take out licenses, under the Internal Revenue regulations, to retail liquors, and determined to test the validity of the law in the high courts. The law requires each retail liquor dealer to take out a license and pay twenty dollars annually. These parties had their respective cases tried, and had to pay a judgment of eighty-two dollars, rendered against them. Two physicians in Indiana disputed the right of a collector to claim ten dollars from them for each license, and appealed to the United States District Courts for a decision in the matter, and judgment in each case was given against them for fifty-eight dollars, which they were compelled to pay.

How the Slaves Receive our Troops.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* with Gen. Banks' army, describing the march through Western Louisiana, furnishes some interesting facts in reference to the reception given to our troops by the slaves in that part of the country. "Everywhere," he says, "they flocked out to welcome us," and are very jubilant over their freedom. "They give us full particulars as to the sentiments and history of their masters, and in other ways manifest their friendship, acting as if they could not do enough for us. One of the songs which they are in the habit of singing runs as follows:

"Massa run away, hi, hi!
Nigger bound to stay, ho, ho!
I tink dat now de Kingdom come,
Dat dis de year of Jubilo!"

At Williams' plantation, five miles from Alexandria, at Cherryville, Moranville, Enterprise, Simmsport, and other villages, the negroes joined our forces by scores and hundreds. At the Atchafalaya River, as the army was marching toward the Mississippi, they came in droves with wagons, horses and other property. One company came in on an immense flat-boat which was crowded with their goods; the whole under command of a shrewd negro, who had evidently been, at some time, an officer's servant.

The same correspondent says that every slave in that region knows all about the proclamation. They understand perfectly that they are free, and are always ready to give up everything they have for the benefit of our soldiers. The latter have come to understand this; they find that wherever they encamp on a plantation, the "fat of the land" is at their service, including such luxuries as chickens, fresh and salt pork, new potatoes, hot cornbread, coffee, fresh milk, &c., and under these touching appeals of the race which looks up still with hope and faith, the last remnant of prejudice is removed from the army, and every man is prepared to welcome to the ranks these people who come with gifts in their hands and love in their hearts.

Does Blockade Running Pay?

The complaint about the looseness of the blockade has ceased. Some of those deeply interested have crushing reasons for believing that the blockade is as vigorous as they could desire, and even more so. Late English papers bring some interesting statements respecting the blockade running firm of Pilkington Brothers, of Liverpool, who have just gone into the Court of Bankruptcy for relief, and who detail their sad experience in the business which has ruined them. When they commenced the business they were wealthy, and engaged in a most excellent and legitimate trade, having their commercial agents in various parts of the world. But trading with the Confederates in the face of Federal opposition, has brought them to grief, and they now find a balance of some two hundred thousand dollars on the wrong side of the ledger. The following "list of property," which they hand over to their creditors, is suggestive:

"One-third share in eight cargoes shipped to the Confederate States of America, being the joint adventure of Z. C. Pearson, (a bankrupt,) Mr. Wm. Debson, of Hull, and myself. Ship Peterhoff, cost of one-third, £8,000; ship Modern Greece, ditto, £2,000; Annie, ditto, £3,000; Phoebe, ditto, £1,000; Merrimac, ditto, £1,000; Lodona, ditto, £1,000; Patras, ditto, £1,000; Stettin, ditto, £1,000. The Annie is believed to be sold, and the cargo realized £36,000; cargo of the Modern Greece, £8,000; cargo of the Phoebe, discharged at an intermediate port, first cost was £1,000; cargo of the Merrimac, sold by Messrs. Overend, Grundy & Co., who retained the proceeds; cargo of the Peterhoff was discharged at an intermediate port, and one-half is believed to have succeeded in being run into the Confederate States—we estimated this at £12,000; cargo of the Lodona was seized in attempting to run into Havana, consequently this will be a dead loss; ditto as to the Patras; and the Stettin shared the same fate."

Z. C. Pearson, just declared "a bankrupt," is the ex-Mayor of Hull, England, came to his present estate in the same manner as the parties named above. As several other valuable steamers have just been seized by our cruisers, we apprehend that the list in the same class of bankrupts may be materially increased within a short period, all of which will be gratifying to the Union-loving people.

Not Unanimous.

The dispatch which the agent of the Associated Press sent us from Cincinnati, on Saturday night, that the Democracy of Ohio were unanimously for the nomination of Vallandigham for Governor of Ohio, does not prove entirely reliable. A Copperhead meeting was held in Toledo (Lucas county) on Saturday evening last, to appoint delegates to the State Convention. The delegates appointed were instructed to support the nomination of Gen. McClellan for Governor. Many of the delegates declared that if Vallandigham was nominated they could not support him. Call you this backing your friends?

Missouri.

The President has recently been induced to make a change of Military Commandant in Missouri in obedience to the wishes of Gov. Gamble and his friends, who claim to represent the loyal popular sentiment of the State. We must say that the election returns do not bear out this assumption. The Governor has called the Constitutional Convention to reassemble this month, and the only question suggested for its action is that of Emancipation. All parties profess to consider *some* sort of emancipation inevitable; but the "Conservatives" would cut off the dog's tail half an inch per month, while the "Radicals" want to finish it at a blow. Four elections to fill vacancies in that Convention have recently been held in different sections of the State, and in each case "Radicals" have succeeded. That this should be the case in St. Louis, which gave Lincoln two fifths of its vote for President, can surprise no one; but her vote of 5,000 "Radical" to 2,000 "Conservative" is beyond all precedent. But Cape Girardeau, which gave Lincoln 175 out of over 1,500 votes, has likewise chosen an Immediate Emancipationist; as has the Springfield district, (Greene county) which gave Lincoln but 42 votes out of over 1,700, and where Hon. John S. Phelps, an able and eminent Conservative, lives and exerts a very potent influence. And now we hear that the McDonald district—also in the Southwest—has chosen another "Radical." McDonald county gave in '56 Fillmore 61 to Buchanan 299 votes, Fremont *none*; and in '60 Lincoln *three votes* to 538 for his proslavery competitors. And now a dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

"SPRINGFIELD, Mo., May 18.
"C. B. Walker, Immediate Emancipationist, and member of the Legislature from McDonald county, is elected by a triumphant majority to a seat in the Convention from his district."

—On this, the *Democrat* comments as follows:

"To understand the significance of this item of news, it must be recollected that McDonald county is the extreme southwestern county of the State, and that C. B. Walker is probably the most radical man in the Legislature, having, at its last session, introduced a bill for the abolition of all the laws of the State, an act which brought down upon his head the bitter denunciation of the Missouri *Republican*, and such amphibious sheets as the *Union* and *News* of this city. We thus have radical anti-slaveryism joining hands from St. Louis to the Kansas and Arkansas borders."

A Well Known Philadelphia Banker Killed.

F. M. Drexel, the well-known banker of Philadelphia, connected with the banking house of J. W. Drexel & Co., of this city, was killed by being run over by a railroad car, in that city, on Friday last. Mr. Drexel had been to Schuylkill county, with some friends, attending to business matters, and had reached Philadelphia from Pottsville, on his return, having in his possession some valuable papers, in a carpet bag. He stepped from the platform while the train was slowly in motion, but held on to the railing too long, in the endeavor to reach his carpet bag. He thus lost his equilibrium, and was struck by the end of the car in the rear of the one in which he took passage, and was thrown under it. The wheels passed over his right leg, near the thigh, and also over a portion of his left foot. He was conveyed to his residence and died at ten o'clock the same evening. Mr. Drexel was about seventy years of age, and has for many years past been one of the most distinguished and successful bankers in Philadelphia. He was noted for his probity, business talent, and strict attention to the line of his profession. He commenced his career as a banker some thirty years since, and by dint of great financial talent and indefatigable energy, worked himself up from comparative poverty to an enviable position in the business world. In his social regulations he enjoyed the respect and esteem of a large circle of ardent friends, and his untimely death will be severely felt by an affectionate family, and all with whom he had social or business relations.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Copperhead politicians of Pennsylvania are pushing Hon. George W. Cass, President of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad as a candidate for Governor of the Keystone State. Mr. Cass is supposed to be an available man, as he is not publicly known to have had any opinion since the war commenced, and is as non-committal as a clam. It is but reasonable to suppose, however, that he is not in sympathy and fellowship with the Reed, Bigler, Ingersoll and Hughes wing of the party, which is now recognized as the peace faction of the exploded Democratic party.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Fifteenth Day in the Rear of Vicksburg.

THE SITUATION—NO MORE GRAND ASSAULTS.

Attempt to Drive Back Working Parties on the Left.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

REAR OF VICKSBURG, June 2, 1863.

For several days nothing has transpired with this army of unusual interest. It may be of some satisfaction to your readers to be assured that the situation remains full as promising, as it has at any time, and that the fall of Vicksburg is to be decided more by time than by any assault or splendid charge. It is well to have it so. It is better to sacrifice money, than to destroy life. This we can all appreciate. The impatient public that cries "on to Vicksburg," should reflect a moment. Brave men face these almost impregnable fortifications, and it must be a great necessity that would warrant any officer in giving the order to charge them, after our late experience.

The rank and file of our army are confident and almost irresistible in open field. The repulse of the 22d ult., has not in the least dispirited them for their work.

They work night and day in the rifle pits with the zeal that actuates patriotic men who feel that they have an uncommon share in a great national interest. Any duty assigned them will be as cheerfully performed, unless it may be an order to assault the enemy's works. The fact that our army so bravely attacked the rebel stronghold, that it called forth the admiration of the rebel soldiery in many instances, and that too when they felt opposed to the movement, and knew they were marching to certain death, demonstrates beyond question that the discipline and superior fighting qualities of this army can be relied on. If any doubt it, we refer them to the battle of Port Gibson (so unjustly and untruthfully described by the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*), Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Haines' Bluff, and the Chickasaw Bayou fortifications—over 80 pieces of cannon taken by hard fighting, 8,000 prisoners sent North, hundreds and perhaps thousands sick and wounded paroled, Vicksburg invested, with Chickasaw Bayou, Warrenton and Grand Gulf for a base—all evidences that hard, effective work has been performed during this short and brilliant campaign.

The fears of many who have imagined Joe Johnston sweeping down like an avalanche upon our rear while the Vicksburg forces come out of their works and attack us in front, will hardly be realized. From all we can learn of his forces they cannot be estimated at over 12,000—perhaps not over 10,000—but little larger than he commanded at the battle of Jackson. Unless he increases this force materially Gen. Blair, who is at —— will take care of him.

Our line of works are being constantly advanced until now a line of rifle pits and breastworks are in process of construction within fifty yards of the rebel forts. Last night about 12 o'clock our working party was fired on and the regiment that was detailed as a support, is reported from a reliable source, to have skedaddled *en masse* in a most cowardly manner. It is also reported that this is not the first time the same regiment has ingloriously retreated without orders. I forbear to indicate the regiment, that I may be sure to do no injustice. I am proud to say that Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and some other States represented in this army, that could be named, are not, and I hope may not be open to this charge.

Our men were tearing up the railroad track for the purpose of excavating on the line of works when they were fired on. Other troops were sent forward and our artillery opened. It was quite a brisk little fight for about an hour, when the rebels yielded the ground. We lost one killed and several wounded. We lose, in killed and wounded, a few each day by the sharpshooters, but the number is inconsiderable for the amount of ammunition used. It is impossible to tell the amount of injury inflicted upon the enemy. The mortar-boats in front, and hundreds of cannon in the rear, firing more or less rapidly night and day, must not only disturb their rest, but cost them many men. Large reinforcements arrived yesterday from the North, and more are expected. The coil strengthens!

Governors Kirkwood and Salomon arrived yesterday with a large supply of sanitary goods. They have been visiting the troops from their respective States to day, and, I am informed, they are pleased with their effectiveness and condition. They return to the river soon to look after the wounded, most of whom have been lately removed to hospital boats.

Sergeant Charles U. Bessie, of the 33d Illinois, died yesterday. He had both arms taken off by a shell, and afterwards suffered amputation, as reported by your correspondent a few days ago.

I have just received a description of the battle at Raymond by the Cincinnati *Commercial's* correspondent. He describes this as a hard fought battle, while the battle of Port Gibson he classes as a "heavy skirmish." We lost over double the number, fought three times as long, and took four times the number of prisoners at Port Gibson. Comparatively, was the battle of Raymond more than a *light* skirmish? PARTRIDGE.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

CHICKASAW BAYOU, June 3, 1863.

Since the departure of the Sultana, little has transpired of general interest. The position of the forces on the left is unchanged. The extreme left wing is now held by Gen. Lauman's Division, and firmly held. The ground here is not so favorable for the erection of heavy earthworks as in some other portions of the line, but there is that in the topography of the ground immediately before him worth a dozen embankments and as many batteries. The latter are not wanting, as the enemy can abundantly testify. Gen. Lauman has located his line of rifle pits well up to the enemies works, from which he is able to pick off the rebel sharpshooters with ease and safety.

The divisions commanded by Generals Hovey, Carr and Smith occupy their old position. Gen. Osterhaus of McClernand's corps is with his division doing picket duty at Big Black River.

It is reported that Gen. Johnson has made his appearance at that point with the advance guard of his army, estimated at five thousand strong. It may well be doubted if this demonstration is made with any immediate intention of crossing.

There is a rumor that Gen. McClernand has been placed under arrest. I do not believe it. Gen. Grant, I am satisfied, will not take this step, except under great provocation—provocation which I am sure he has not yet received at the hands of Gen. McClernand.

Gen. McPherson and Gen. Sherman occupy the centre and right as heretofore. They hold all the ground they have gained, and are gradually and surely closing in around the beleaguered city.

Unless the garrison be relieved within the next ten days, we may be sure of its capture. Within that time Johnston must hurl his gathering legions upon our rear, and compel Grant to raise the siege and fall back to the Mississippi at Warrenton, or the Yazoo at Haines' Bluff, or the city must yield from sheer starvation, if the reports of prisoners and deserters can be believed. I apprehend, however, that these reports must be taken with some degree of allowance.

It would seem that Pemberton must have foreseen the contingency of siege, and made ample provision therefor; but his conduct since the movement of Grant upon Port Gibson, has been characterized by such eccentricity, such an entire absence of skill, and such a wonderful neglect of the first principles of military science, that it is not surprising that he has overlooked the necessity of laying in a sufficiency of supplies. It is all very well to vaunt the courage of the rebel army, and to boast of their desperate bravery, of their patriotism and pride, but even brave, patriotic and proud men cannot fight, unless they have that which stills the gnawings of hunger. And then this constant dropping of shell and shot into the heart of the city, must speedily kill out the hopes of the bravest.

Gen. Grant is in the best of spirits, and feels confident that he is able to hold his position against both Pemberton and Johnston. The army is in excellent condition, and anxious to occupy Vicksburg.

Gen. Blair has returned from his expedition into the country between the Yazoo and Big Black. A large section west of the railroad has been traversed, and every thing capable of adding to the enemy's strength removed. Our troops destroyed all the corn, drove off the horses and mules, and cattle, removed every able-bodied negro to our lines west of the Big Black, burned the Mississippi Central railroad bridge across the river north of Canton, and captured Yazoo City. When we were approaching the latter, two thousand rebels escaped and moved off in the direction of Richland. With the exception of this force, no considerable body of rebel troops was seen or heard from. Nothing was learned of Johnston's movements, except that a force variously estimated at from 15,000 to 18,000 was at Jackson.

There are rumors that Gen. Price has appeared at Perkins' Plantation, near New Carthage, with 6,000 men, and that the gunboats have shelled him off, and compelled him to seek the swamp in the interior.

General Hascall Relieved.

The following dispatch was received by Brigadier General Hascall on Saturday:

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 5th, 1863—10:30 p. m.

GENERAL HASCALL:—The States of Indiana and Michigan have been formed into a District, and General O. B. Wilcox is placed in command of it. So you will be relieved from your temporary service as commander of the District of Indiana. Allow me to thank you for your hearty co-operation and very efficient service and aid in carrying out the policy adopted in this department.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj. Gen.

In retiring from the command of this Military District, Gen. Hascall issued the following General Order:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 14.
HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA, DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, INDIANAPOLIS, June 8, 1863.

I. The Commanding General having received notice that he will soon be relieved of his command of the District of Indiana, which was temporarily assigned him, hereby rescinds General Order No. 9, issued from these Headquarters on the 25th of April last. He does this without instructions from any source, in order to leave his successor free to adopt such course as in his judgment will best subserve the public interest in the States of Indiana and Michigan, which will hereafter compose the district.

II. On retiring from the command of the District, the General commanding desires to return his thanks to the officers and soldiers under his command, for the cordial co-operation and assistance he has at all times received from them, and enjoins upon them the same course in regard to his successor. When he came in command of the District, he found it threatened with serious outbreaks at various points, and now has the satisfaction of turning it over to his successor comparatively quiet, and with no reason to apprehend serious trouble at any point.

III. He retires also with such consolation as is to be found in the fact that his course has met the cordial approbation of the commanding officer of the department, and also of a great majority of the loyal citizens of the State. To have been able to please the disloyal element would not have been much to his credit. He came in command of this district without solicitation on his part, and goes cheerfully to any other duty that may be assigned him.

By command of Brig. Gen. Hascall.
ED. R. KERSTETTER, Capt. and A. A. G.

OUR SPRINGFIELD LETTER.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

The Democratic Convention.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, June 8, 1863.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democrats are making great preparations for their meeting, which is to come off on the 17th. A large building is to be erected in a forty acre lot, belonging to Virgil Hickox, esq. Arrangements are to be made to feed the public, who are expected in numbers at least to the amount of 50,000. The railroads have agreed to cut down the fares in an unprecedented manner. I learn that the Illinois Central offers to reduce the rates at least seventy five per cent.

There will, no doubt, be two factions in the Convention—the peace and war faction. The peace men will desire to take the stand of the armistice and peace resolutions passed here in the House during the last session. The war men, on the other hand, will seek to pass resolutions similar to those of the Seymour Democracy of New York.

There is still another faction of the Democracy which desires to place the party in open opposition to the draft or conscription. The chiefs I learn, however, have very generally repudiated this portion, and are doing all in their power to kill its influence and operations in the State.

A compromise will probably be effected between these three factions, in such a way as to satisfy all. Hopes will be held out to the peace men, or armistice resolutions will be passed to satisfy their demands, while the resistance to the Conscription men will be counseled to wait till the Democracy get into power, when every thing will be made right.

THE "WABASH RAILROAD."

This gigantic arrangement, swindle, or whatever else it may be called, passed the House to day by the astounding vote of 58 to 5. There must have been considerable manipulating in the affair, as the opposition to it in the lobby from the other horse railroads in Chicago, and from citizens by whose property it is designed to run, was very great. The present railroads, I learn, came to the conclusion that it would cost $200,000 to defeat it in the House. If this be true, the amount of money spent on the other side must have been very great. The bill was put through the Senate toward the close of first part of session by its title, and no doubt was supposed to have been a railroad bill for some of the Wabash River counties. By its passage it becomes a law, with the exception of wanting the Governor's signature. It will be seen that but three Republicans voted for the bill. All those voting against are Republicans. All the other Chicago horse railroad bills have mysteriously disappeared from the Clerks' desks in both Houses. Not one of them can be found. The amount of money spent in this Legislature must have been very great. With the passage of this bill the richest placer of the lobby will have been declared closed.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate the replies of State officers to the resolution calling for a statement of the fees received by them were read. The Secretary of State gives his fees at $3,000, but there is a large amount of work done by him for which he receives no fees, such as Commissions for the army, &c. The Auditor states in his reply that he has kept no account of his fees. The replies were laid on the table without comment.

Mr. Ward offered a resolution to call upon the House to return the Wabash Railway Bill. The resolution was lost on a motion to suspend the rules, and lies over.

Mr. Bushnell moved to adjourn, but amended it so as to read to adjourn *sine die* at 6 p. m. to-day. It was adopted.

Mr. Lindsay offered a resolution to compliment Judge Drummond of Chicago for his course relative to the suppression of the Chicago *Times*. After having been amended, so as to include the President it was adopted.

Mr. Pickett offered an amendment to endorse the decision of Judge Leavitt, in the Vallandigham case, which was lost Mr. Ogden of Chicago voting against it.

The House bill making appropriations to the amount of $20,000 for various purposes—$2,500 for the Governor's mansion, $5,000 for the Adjutant General's office, $2,700 for books bought of J. Y. Scammon, &c., was taken up and passed. This makes the bill a law and it now only awaits the Governor's signature.

An attempt to take up the Senate bill making the general appropriations for the State Government, the Governor's usual contingent fund, expenses of arsenal, &c., &c., failed in the forenoon, but succeeded in the afternoon, when it was passed by a large majority. It has not yet passed the House.

An act to pay all war bills approved by the Board not heretofore paid out of the treasury, was recommitted.

The Senate having resolved to adjourn at 6 p. m. to-day, the House refuses to concur, but amended the resolution so as to make it June 22d at 6 o'clock. The Senate refused to agree to this amendment. This gives the Governor the right under the Constitution to prorogue the General Assembly.

A bill was passed to incorporate the Chicago Ministry at Large.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Armstrong moved that bill for an act to incorporate the Elgin Manufacturing Company, with petition on the subject, be referred to Committee on Judiciary, which was so ordered.

Mr. Haines moved that House bill for an act to incorporate the Kankakee Valley Railroad Company be recommitted to Committee on Banks and Corporations. So ordered.

Mr. Holyoke, on leave, had House bill for an act to amend the city charter of Galesburg recommitted to Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Davis, of citizens of Woodford, for law to amend the charter of the Peoria, Logansport & Burlington Railroad Company.

To Committee on Banks and Corporations.

By Mr. Goodell of 1,400 citizens and the Board of Supervisors of Iroquois county, on same subject.

To same Committee.

By Mr. Wegner, of citizens of Tazewell, on same subject.

By Mr. O'Brien, of citizens of Tazewell, on same subject.

All referred to same committee.

By Mr. Watkins, memorial of John C. Copping for relief on account of volunteers raised and subsisted by him.

To Committee on Claims.

Mr. Burchard obtained unanimous consent to take up Senate bill for an act to regulate the practice in the county court of Stephenson county, to which he offered an amendment, which was adopted, and the bill ordered to third reading.

Mr. Haines, on leave, introduced a bill for an act to amend chapter 40 revised statutes of 1845, entitled evidence and depositions.

To Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Graham obtained leave to introduce a bill for an act to incorporate the Exchange Savings Bank.

To Committee on Banks and Corporations.

Mr. Reid, on leave, introduced a bill for an act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and the subordinate lodges thereunto belonging.

To Committee on Banks and Corporations.

Mr. Reid, from Committee on Manufacture and Agriculture, reported back the bill for an act to incorporate the Farmer's Association of Homer, Champaign county, Illinois, without amendment.

Read third time and passed. Yeas 53, nays, 6.

Mr. O'Brien, from the Committee on Township Organization, reported a bill amendatory of an act in relation to the compilation and distribution of the general laws relating to township organization.

Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Fuller moved that the Senate bill for an act to incorporate the Wabash Railroad Company be taken up.

Mr. Burr moved to amend by taking up the Senate bills on third reading.

Mr. Smith of Union moved to amend the amendment by taking up the postponed business of last session.

After some discussion—

Mr. Epler moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the amendment of Mr. Smith of Union was lost.

The yeas and nays being demanded for on the motion of Mr. Burr, it was carried. Yeas 37, nays 28.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Bill for an act for the protection of farmers and stock raisers in certain cases, in the counties of Sangamon, Logan, McLean, and De Witt, was read a third time and passed. Yeas 56, nays 1.

Bill for an act regulating voluntary assignments by insolvent debtors, for the benefit of their creditors, was read a third time.

A discussion, which promised to be quite extended, was closed by a demand for the main question, and the bill was lost. Yeas 17, nays 58.

Bill for an act to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, was read a third time and passed. Yeas 51, nays 11.

Bill for an act to regulate practice in the Circuit Court of Stephenson county, was read a third time.

Mr. Fuller moved the main question on the passage of the bill, which was ordered, and the bill passed. Yeas 47, nays 16.

Bill for an act to incorporate the Wabash Railway Company, was read a third time.

After some debate—

Mr. Turner moved the previous question, which was ordered.

Mr. Haines moved to adjourn, demanding yeas and nays, and the motion was lost. Yeas 12, nays 48.

The question then being, shall the bill pass? It was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 53, nays 5, as follows:

YEAS—Armstrong, Bates(?), Brand, Brown, Burr, Burcy(?), Cabeen, Collom(?), Daugherty, Davis, Dunn(?) of Putnam, English, Epler, Ford, Fuller, Gale, Gerrard(?), Graham, Haines, Heard, Hicks, Holgate, Keyes, Kistler, Lacy, Lake, Mann(?), McCann, McBard(?), Miles, Miller, Moore, O'Brien, Odell, Patty, Peffer(?), Reid, Roessler, Sedgwick, Sharon, Sharp, Smith of Union, Springer, Ten Broek, Turner, Walker, Watkins, Wenger, Wheat, Wike, Williams, Witt, Mr Speaker—53.

NAYS—Burchard, Cook, Ginther, Throop, Underwood—5.

A message from the Senate announced that it had concurred in the passage of the House resolution thanking the volunteer soldiers and officers of Illinois for their brave and soldierly conduct at and near Vicksburg.

Also, that the Senate had passed Senate bills of the following titles:

Bill for an act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Carlisle, in Clinton county.

Bill for an act to authorize the County Court of Jersey county to levy a special tax.

Also that the Senate had concurred in the passage of the following House bill:

Bill for an act to change the time of holding court in the county of Kankakee.

Bill for an act to amend an act authorizing the drainage of lands and the construction of levees and roads in Madison county.

On motion of Mr. Walker adjourned.

In the afternoon the House refused to concur in the time set for adjournment by the Senate.

An evening session is now being held in the House. ZETA.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

The New York Delegation from Chicago in St. Louis—The Distressing Condition of Missouri—Guerillas making Trouble—Army of the Frontier—Notable Rebels on Trial, &c., &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 8, 1863.

The proceedings of the Chicago Ship Canal Convention have been continued in this city, so far as the New York delegation is concerned. That delegation arrived here on Friday, and have been extensively lionized by our State and municipal authorities, and public spirited citizens. Their reception in the rotunda of the Court House, on Saturday, was a repetition of the speechifying and pleasantries of the Canal Convention. The indefatigable Ruggles let off another volley of statistics. Gen. Walbridge did the practical. Ex-Gov. King the reminiscences, in behalf of the guests, and Mayor Chauncey I. Filley, assisted by Gov. Gamble, Rev. Henry T. Blow, Chas. D. Drake and others, did the honors in behalf of St. Louis. To-day, the party is off on a visit to our wonderful Iron Mountain region, and will probably depart for the East to-morrow. There is one feature in Saturday's speeches, noteworthy. Gov. Gamble proclaimed to the visitors that Missouri was about to get rid of the peculiar institution, in a sacrifice to the Union cause, and Mayor Filley reiterated the sentiment. All the grave and reverend signors from New York applauded the announcement. Such conservatives as Walbridge, Ruggles, Cochrane and others, who represent the solid men of New York, were quite grave in their congratulations on the auspicious prospect. Can any man doubt that the whole country will thrill with joy when the decree goes forth that henceforth Missouri is a FREE STATE?

Your recent appeal to Illinoisans to look at Missouri, and witness the condition of things which traitors would impose upon Illinois, is well-timed. The recent allusion to the horrors enacted near Lebanon, does not convey half the story. The value of human life, in that vicinity, is at a very low standard. Affairs have reached such a crisis, that a war of extermination has been declared by Union men and troops, against bushwhackers, and neither official bulletins, mortality reports, or coroner's inquests, are able to count the dead. The bushwhackers after breaking up the stage line from Rolla to Springfield, and stealing all the available horses along the highway, found that the stage company had procured a cavalry escort for future protection, thus nipping their thieving in the bud. They then took to stealing horses from the few farmers in that country, but the farmers, irrespective of sentiment, formed a league for self-defence, and one night assumed the offensive, which resulted in the death of eight of the horse-thieves *alias* bushwhackers. The survivors of this tragedy swore revenge, and have been retaliating in the most fiendish manner. Houses are visited in the dead of night, and members of the defensive league shot in their beds. Probably some of the Conservative organs will raise a howl over this, and perhaps deny it, but the proofs are abundant.

The destination of the Army of the Frontier is no secret to the rebels. In the nature of things, they cannot help knowing it, if they simply open their eyes and look at what is going on under their noses. It may be contraband to publish the number of regiments and batteries here, but it will probably return to us in the Memphis-Grenada-Jackson-Meridian-Atlanta *Appeal*, or the Richmond *Examiner*, some day, and the loyal people will know how many troops have lately quit Missouri for Gen. Grant's army. Rebels, however, may as well understand that there is a large and formidable army still in the State, ready and rather anxious for the advance of Price from Arkansas. All the cavalry of the Army of the Frontier has been let loose for service against the guerillas, and a good account will be given when the book comes to be settled.

Wonders will never cease! Gov. Gamble has actually authorized Col. Pike, formerly of the 33d Missouri Volunteers, to recruit a regiment of negroes in and around this city, but has stipulated that they shall leave here as soon as arms and uniforms are issued to them. Col. Pike will accept all negroes who have free papers from any authorized Provost Marshal. The Colonel is one of the characters of the war. He entered the service as Chaplain of the 1st Missouri Infantry, and was at Boonville where he took a detachment of three soldiers and captured fifteen armed rebels. At Wilson's Creek he helped to work Totten's battery, and on this account was made Captain of a battery, which went through the Corinth seige with credit. He was then made Lieut. Colonel of 33d Infantry, and by the promotion of Col. Fisk was made Colonel. Gen. Thomas has given him a commission to raise a negro brigade, as soon as the recruiting offices are under headway here. Col. Pike will return to Helena, and perhaps to Vicksburg, to pick up contraband material there for two more regiments. It is stated that the applications for commissions as company officers in the negro regiments to be raised here, far exceed the number required.

The trial of Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, for disloyalty, is now in progress. The accused is unfortunate, if innocent, in bearing a disloyal reputation, and it is one of the unexplained problems of the war, how a man thoroughly Union can be suspected of rebellious sympathies. He is defended by James O. Broadhead, former Claybank candidate for the United States Senate, and one of the conservatives who assisted in the removal of Gen. Curtis. Mr. Anderson is charged with several specific acts of disloyalty, but a majority of them are prior to June 1st, 1861, which enables him to plead the limitation clause prescribed in the 88th article of war. Among other things, it is charged that he allowed a secession flag to fly from his house, and rejoiced in the defeat of the Union troops at Bull Run. A singular statement was made by a witness on Saturday. He said the accused told him that the only use made of a certain Union paper, was a private one in a place which shall be nameless. An interesting question in the punishment of spies caught in this State, has arisen. A military commission lately in session here, convicted and sentenced to death three undoubted spies, Surgeon W. S. Wright, who was arrested here under an assumed name, Capt. Edward A. Mait, who was arrested while recruiting inside our lines for the Southern army in citizens' dress, and Captain Geo. T. Langston, also engaged in recruiting for the Southern army in citizens' dress. The offences occurred last fall. Gen. Schofield has disapproved the sentences, on the ground that Missouri, not being in rebellion by the President's Proclamation, no person can be convicted as a spy for offences committed prior to the 3d day of March, 1863, at which time a general law took effect, providing for the punishment of any person caught inside our lines anywhere. As the parties are clearly guilty, they have been remanded for trial for a violation of the laws of war. A red tape way of arriving at the same result.

One of Fremont's forts served a good purpose on Friday morning—the only instance where they have proved useful since their erection. At an early hour in the morning, a party of men were chasing a fugitive negro in the vicinity of Franklin and Garrison avenues. They fired several shots at him, but the negro escaped into one of the forts, and was protected by a company of the 2d Missouri artillery. He subsequently escaped his would-be captors, and is now secure on free soil.

Guerilla fighting in Howard county has been recently reported. Howard was originally the second, and probably now the first county in the State in slave population. No wonder, therefore, that the rebellion finds mercenary sympathizers there. Jackman is the chief bushwhacker in North Missouri, and he finds plenty of time to organize his bands of bushwhackers and pounce upon unprotected towns at leisure. He has lately threatened a raid a la Morgan on Jefferson City, but Gen. Loan is now at the State capital, and will soon be after Jackman with the sharpest kind of a stick.

The town of Sleotville(?), a flourishing place and the county seat of Crawford county, was recently visited in broad daylight by a gang of bushwhackers, only twenty-five strong. They relied only too truly on the local secesh, and after robbing a few stores and stealing all the horses they could find, departed. The steady accumulation of horses by bushwhackers means something.

A case of activity in an officer is related, which deserves mention. Col. Tyler of the 1st Missouri militia has been on active duty with his regiment for many months, guarding the Iron Mountain Railroad, with his headquarters at DeSoto, over forty miles from the city. Having been appointed President of a general court martial, he comes up by railroad every morning, from his headquarters, attends the sessions of the court from 10 to 3 o'clock, and then returns to his regiment the same night for active duty. How many colonels would go to this trouble in order to be with their regiments on all occasions? Col. Tyler deserves credit for preferring his regimental duties to the ease and luxury of a St. Louis hotel.

Price is now reported to have abandoned the Helena job, and started for Fort Smith. There is reason to believe the rebels in Arkansas mean to try to gobble up Col. Phillips' force at Fort Gibson. They have been nobly repelled in their first attempt, and Gen. Blunt has an eye on their game for the future.

Three thousand of the Vicksburg wounded can be accommodated here, if necessary.

ATTACK UPON PORT HUDSON.

The Fight Still Going on at Latest Advices.

Bravery and Heavy Losses of the Negro Troops.

By the arrival of the steamer Morning Star we have news from New Orleans to the 29th ultimo, with important intelligence from Port Hudson.

In the Department of the Gulf the whole interest in military affairs centered on Port Hudson, which was completely invested by the Union forces. Gen. Banks commanded in person a force supposed to be sufficient for its reduction. The enemy's strength within the defences is estimated at from ten to twelve thousand. Fighting was still going on at the date of the departure of the Morning Star.

THE ATTACK UPON PORT HUDSON.

The attack of our forces upon Port Hudson began on the 27th ultimo, and the fighting was furious. The line of the investment was as follows: The extreme right was commanded by Gen. Weitzel, with his own division and that of Gen. Emory; the right centre by Gen. Grover; the left center by Gen. Augur, and the extreme left by Gen. T. W. Sherman—our artillery brigade being under command of Gen. Arnold. The defences of Port Hudson on the land face, consist of several lines of intrenchments and rifle-pits, with an abbatis of heavy trees felled in every direction. It was arranged with Admiral Farragut that the attack should be general, by land and water at the same time, and signals were established between the army and navy, in order to prevent the shot and shell from our ships being thrown over the enemy, and into the lines of our attacking force.

WEITZEL'S ATTACK ON THE ENEMY'S LEFT.

The plan (says the correspondent of the *Herald*) appears to have been to carry the enemy's positions on the right and left first, and this work consequently devolved upon the divisions of Gens. Weitzel and Sherman. It was not long after the advance was sounded, that our troops met those of the enemy, and it soon became evident that every foot of ground we gained was to be fought for with determination. The fight soon commenced along the entire line. On the right, the sharp rattle of musketry and roar of artillery gave notice that Weitzel was at work, and as it increased in intensity, it became evident that he was having no boy's play, and he had not. Every inch was disputed; the enemy fought with the ferocity of demons; but it was to no purpose, our boys drove them slowly, but steadily, using clubbed muskets and bayonets when they could not load.

Gen. Weitzel, keeping his men well in hand for the last rush, put them at the enemy's works on the river side, and they went on with a will, making the air resound with their shouts. Here the fight became murderous; it was hand to hand and breast to breast, the bayonet doing the main part of the work. The rebels could not stand it, however, and were compelled to fall back. Our people pressed them close, allowing no space to be created between the attacked and the attacker, and finally drove them into and out of the celebrated six-gun battery that did such terrible execution upon the steamer Mississippi the night she was destroyed.

Here was a great point gained—a point that we could use to advantage against the other works of the enemy. And it did not take long for the quick eye of Weitzel to see all this and profit by it. As soon as practicable, the guns were shifted and put to work, and were busy at last accounts in throwing shot and shell into and against the position of their late owners. This was decidedly the most brilliant and successful part of the day's work; not that the men fought any better, or showed more determination than those on other parts of the field, but it was the greatest point gained, and proved what we could do when resolved to accomplish certain ends. By this operation the enemy's left was turned, and in a manner to prevent the lost ground being recovered. The battery captured was the most annoying of any of the line, for it raked completely the channel-way of the river.

SHERMAN'S ATTACK UPON THE ENEMY'S RIGHT.

No more desperate fighting has ever taken place than of the division of General Sherman in the attack upon the right of the enemy's position. Our men faced the storm of iron and lead that was hurled against them as if it had always been their business to do so. They moved steadily forward under the most murderous fire of shot, shell, grape, canister and musketry, with a steadiness that was surprising.

BRAVERY OF OUR NEGRO TROOPS.

The 2d regiment Louisiana Native Guard, Col. Neilson, were in the charge upon the enemy's works; they went on in the advance, and when they came out six out of nine hundred men could not be accounted for. It is said on every side that they fought with the desperation of tigers. One negro was observed with a rebel soldier in his grasp, tearing the flesh from his face with his teeth, other weapons having failed him. There are other incidents connected with the conduct of this regiment that have raised them very much in my opinion as soldiers. After firing one volley they did not deign to load again, but went in with bayonets, and wherever they had a chance it was all up with the rebels.

GENS. SHERMAN AND NEAL DOW WOUNDED.

Although we gained much ground, and held it, still the principal object of this attack was not accomplished, namely, getting possession of and holding the batteries on the enemy's right. It was owing to some misunderstanding. The charge cost us heavily in killed and wounded. Gen. Sherman led the attack in person, and fell severely wounded in the leg. Gen. Neal Dow was also wounded. Colonel Clark, of the 6th Michigan, was killed. Col. Cowles, of the 128th New York, also, by a bayonet thrust. Lieut. Col. Smith, of the Zouaves, severely wounded. The 6th Michigan and the 128th New York have each lost about half their effective men, and the other regiments have suffered severely.

THE ATTACK BY AUGUR AND GROVER ON THE CENTRE.

The attack on the centre of the enemy's position by the columns of Generals Augur and Grover also exhibited the most terrible fighting and the same obstinate resistance. Our troops here, as well as on the right and left, did all that men could do, and held every inch of ground they gained. The enemy were driven foot by foot out of their rifle pits and intrenchments into their main works, from which they will never come out except as prisoners of war.

The lower battery at Port Hudson had been abandoned some days since, and the heavy guns spiked, as the position was too much exposed to the fire of our mortars and the broadsides of the heavy ships. Between it and the other works there is a ravine, which also helped to necessitate the abandonment of that work on account of their concentrating all their available force in the main position.

THE NAVAL ATTACK.

It must not be supposed that while the army was doing all this desperate fighting on shore, the navy was idle; on the contrary, the gallant Admiral was at work with the entire squadron both above and below. The gunboats moved their position much nearer the enemy's works, and kept up a continuous fire of thirteen-inch shell. The Hartford and Albatross engaged the upper batteries, and when Gen. Weitzel captured the six-gun battery before referred to, they moved further down and supported him by attacking the next below; Admiral Farragut, in the Monongahela, followed by the Richmond, Genessee and Essex, engaged the lower works, and in a most effective manner. The Monongahela was worked to the admiration of every one. The fire of the enemy upon the ships was comparatively light; they directed it principally at the Monongahela, but failed to hit her. The Richmond was equally fortunate, and there was not a casualty to record in the fleet up to six o'clock last evening. The fleet was engaged in the morning, and again in the afternoon, and succeeded in dismounting five of the enemy's heaviest guns.

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, speaking of the gallant conduct of our negro troops, says:

"Their bearing upon this occasion has forever settled in this Department all question as to the employment of negro troops. Nearly every officer was killed."

The following is a partial list of our officers killed and wounded in the assault:

Gen. T. W. Sherman, seriously.
Gen. Neal Dow, slightly.
Col. D. S. Cowles, killed.
Col. Payne, 2d Louisiana, killed.
Col. Kingsley, 26th Conn., jaw severely.
Col. Kingman, 15th N. H., slightly.
Lieut. Col. Abel Smith, 165th N. Y., seriously.
Major Governeur Carr, of N. Y., badly.
Major Haffkie, Engineer, killed.
Capt. Badeau, Gen. Sherman's staff, seriously.
Capt. Gould H. Thorpe, 165th N. Y., shoulder.
Capt. H. C. Inwood, do., slightly.
Capt. E. Gifford, 128th N. Y., missing.
Capt. A. Dere(?), do., killed.
Lieut. Chas. R. Carville, 165th N. Y., killed.
Lieut. J. Armstrong, 128th N. Y., killed.
Lieut. F. Wilkeson, 128th N. Y., killed.
—— Clark, 6th Mich., killed.
Serg't C. Van Hyck, 128th N. Y., killed.

Destructive Fire in Norfolk.

A destructive fire occurred in Norfolk on the 3d inst. A whole block of Government storehouses, five in number, was completely gutted. A correspondent says:

"The Quartermaster's loss can be easily covered by five thousand dollars, and that of the Sanitary Committee by a like sum. The greatest loss will be the buildings. They were substantial structures, having a front of nearly one hundred and fifty feet, and extending about fifty to the rear. The secessionists, who were instrumental in having the buildings burned, have hurt themselves more than they have spited the United States, as the property belongs to one of their own number, and he has not one cent of insurance upon them. It was the finest row of warehouses in the city, and the only thing that remains to mark their existence is a mass of smouldering ruins and a few bare walls."

Diet at Port Hudson and Vicksburg.

[From the New York Evening Post, 8th.]

It must be uncomfortable living just now in Vicksburg and Port Hudson. People of delicate nerves must find it especially annoying to be dodging shells and cannon balls, running out of the way of tottering walls and chimneys, and stumbling at almost every step over some friend or neighbor who has been smitten down by avenging bolts. Unable to find safety elsewhere, the reports tell us the more timid at Vicksburg are burrowing in caves and cellars; but even there, now and then, no doubt, uncivil shells intrude. Shell scrambled, for breakfast; grape, undistilled, for dinner; hot shot for tea—this is the diet to which, at least, the rebel Vicksburgians are reduced. And hard as it is, difficult as it must be of digestion, there are few who will say that it is not deserved.

ACQUITTED.—George Berry, the engineer on the Michigan Central Railroad, who fatally shot Virgil Jones, at Lafayette, Indiana, an account of which we published yesterday, was examined for the offense, and acquitted, the proof being clear that he acted in self-defense. Jones is still alive.

TAXING PROFITS TWICE.

Letter from Hon. E. B. Ward, of Detroit.

The Manufacturer's Association of Chicago called a Convention to meet in this city on the 4th inst., to petition the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to suspend, until the next meeting of Congress, the collection of the Income tax from this class, on the ground that, having just been required to pay a tax of three per cent. of their gross *receipts*, they cannot in equity be taxed three to five per cent. of their *profits* in addition.

Hon. E. B. Ward of Detroit, who received a copy of the call returns the following reply, declining to attend. Mr. Ward is one of the largest manufacturers on this continent:

DETROIT, June 1, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—Your circular of May 28, calling upon the manufacturers of the United States to meet in convention at Chicago, on the 4th inst., with the view of arresting the application of the income tax on the net profits of manufactures, is received. The manufacturing interests of this country are of vital importance to its prosperity, hence every act of Congress or of the people, bearing upon their interests, should be the result of careful consideration.

As manufacturers, and as patriotic men, we should guard, as far as possible, against oppressive taxation; and while we protect our own interests in this regard, I hold that we also protect the interests of the nation.

Let us see whether we are oppressed by the acts complained of.

For more than forty years the manufacturers of the United States have urged upon Congress the importance to our interests of having a protective tariff, so as to give American manufacturers the American market for their products. Congress has passed such an act, and we are now enjoying the benefits of its operation. In my opinion double the tax of which you complain would be less burdensome to our interests than the repeal of even one-half the protection we now enjoy. Every manufacturer who has sufficient capacity to conduct his business, adds the specific and *ad valorem* tax to the price of his commodity; hence the tax is paid entirely by the consumers.

The income tax only applies to the profits after deducting all charges incident to the business, and all other taxes the manufacturer pays. If he has no income, he pays no tax; if less than $10,000 three per cent.; if over $10,000 five per cent.; thus requiring the most prosperous and fortunate to contribute to the needs of the Government under which we live, in proportion to their prosperity or good fortune.

Is not this mode of assessment eminently just, patriotic, and statesmanlike? I think it is, and as a manufacturer and tax-payer, I am willing to pay my income tax on the net profit of my business, just so long as Congress will give us fair protection against the cheap labor of Europe, and the Government need the money for its support. If we pay our share of the public burdens cheerfully, and we hereafter find our interests not sufficiently protected, we can apply to Congress with good conscience for an increase of protection, and they will no doubt grant it. But if we make ungenerous attacks upon their acts—if we show them we are not just towards the Government, we must not expect liberal legislation from them in the future.

The fact that a very large proportion of the incomes from manufacturing will be derived from Pennsylvania, New York and New England, and but a small proportion from the Northwest, appears to me to be a potent argument against the agitation of the subject by the Western manufacturers.

If we have a Congress whose accidental legislation (as you call this law) is all based upon as sound principles of statesmanship as the act under consideration, I think we have just reason to be proud of them, and should repose great confidence in their intelligence and patriotism. If, as you state, the Hon. I. N. Arnold believes the law in question to be a mistake, I can only say I think he has not examined the subject in all its bearings.

It is superfluous to say to you that our country is in deep trouble; it needs all the support we can possibly give it—our profits and fortunes, and, if need be, our lives. It only calls upon us to aid by a moderate contribution of our net incomes for the prosecution of its great and imperative work of sustaining its credit and its existence, I think we should yield to its demands not grudgingly, but cheerfully, promptly, and with hearty good will.

Manufacturers are mostly doing well, they have all the work they can do, and if they do not get remunerative prices, it is their own fault.

I hope you will not accuse me of opposing the interests of manufacturers—far from it. No man in the country is more anxious to see them increase and prosper than myself, and I believe the course I propose will in the end be admitted by you to be the surest road to the highest and most profitable development of the manufacturing interests in this country.

Believing as I do, that the Convention you purpose is injudicious, and would, if successful in its objects, be highly detrimental to the interests of the country, and in the end injurious to the interests of manufacturers themselves, I must respectfully decline your kind invitation to attend the Convention.

Respectfully, E. B. WARD.
Messrs. T. W. BAXTER & Co.

COLORED TROOPS.—The *Anglo-African* enumerates the colored troops now in service as follows: General Thomas's recruits 11,000; under General Banks 3,000; in Kansas 1,000; in South Carolina 3,000; in North Carolina 3,000; under General Rosecrans 5,000; under General Schofield 2,000; Massachusetts regiments 2,000; in the District of Columbia 800—total 30,000. There are also 5,000 colored men in the navy. "And still they come."

Miscellaneous.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.—One bottle warranted to cure every kind of PILES; 2 to 5 bottles to cure LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and diseases of the SKIN; if not, all are requested to return the empty bottles and take back their money in every case of failure. Over 300 certificates on hand. F. A. BRYAN, Chicago, Agent for Illinois.

DILLON'S MAGIC POCKET BOOKS.—Advertise your business with the MAGIC POCKET BOOKS. J. B. DILLON, sole manufacturer, 17 Ann street, (up-stairs,) New York.

107 LAKE STREET, 107
CHICAGO, ILL.
THE "NEW WORLD"
Self-Adjusting Clothes Wringer,
NO. 3 10-INCH ROLL, $6.00.
SOLD AT NEW YORK MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
The latest Improvement in Wringing Machines.

The Silver Medal of the New York Agricultural Society was awarded to the "New World," at the Fair held at Rochester, October 1, 1862.

The advantages of the "New World" are—
1st. It is a self adjusting machine, wringing handkerchiefs or bedquilts without any change in the machine. This is obtained by the use of solid rubber springs, which are superior to any metal springs, which are liable to rust and loose their elasticity.
2d. The frame of the Wringer is made of wood, thus avoiding the danger of injury to the clothes from iron rust, to which they are exposed in the iron machines, however well they may be galvanized.
3d. The India-rubber, of which the rolls are made, is VULCANIZED, so that they do not soften by the use of hot water.
4th. The mode of fastening the wringer to the tub is most efficient, adapting itself to tubs of all kinds, and without damage to them. The same fastening can be used to apply extra pressure to the rolls, if required.
5th. It saves one third of the time usually spent in wringing clothes. It saves the clothes from being torn by the ordinary process of wringing.
6th. It is adapted to hotel use as well as of private families.

In offering the "New World" Wringer to the public, we have every confidence that it is the most simple, efficient, and durable machine yet offered. Read the following testimonial:

"METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Nov. 1, 1862.
"MESSRS. HAINES & PELL—Gentlemen: We have used the 'New World' Clothes Wringer in our establishment for some time past, and find them the most efficient, simple and durable of the various machines that we have used, and cheerfully recommend it as the PERFECTION of Wringers. Yours, &c., S. LELAND & Co."

JAMES B. RICE, General Agent. P. O. Box 3457.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF the First Unitarian Society will be held at the Sherman House, Parlor No. (five 5) on Thursday evening next, (11th inst.) at 8 o'clock. A full and punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the Trustees, F. P. FISHER, Secretary.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.—The trade supplied with these CELEBRATED BITTERS By A. F. CROSKEY, 51 and 53 South Water street.

PITTSBURGH BOTTLES. All styles of Bottles, Demijohns and Flasks, For sale by A. F. CROSKEY, 51 and 53 South Water street.

RECTIFYING COAL. Manchester's No. 1 Filtering and Rectifying Coal, For sale by A. F. CROSKEY, 51 and 53 South Water street.

5000 WELCH FIRE BRICK, A Very Superior Article. For sale by THOMAS HALE, No. 2 North Wells street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—In the drawing of May 2d 1863, No. 11955 drew $100,000; [illegible] being the five capital prizes. [illegible] per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and American Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall Street, New York.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 44 SOUTH MONROE STREET. Clairvoyant examinations, one dollar. She also tells the Past, Present and Future. Terms 50 cents. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DRS. BUSH & NOBLE, DENTISTS, Northwest corner Clark and Madison streets, CHICAGO. Post Office Box 3188.

WE OFFER FOR SALE Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, and Tinner's Stock, AT REDUCED PRICES. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.—On good Real Estate we will Make Loans at 8 per cent. For five years or longer. OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO., corner of Clark and Lake st.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. CHANGE OF TIME. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; Curtain rises at 8¼ o'clock. Last night but three of the great versatile actor MR. F. S. CHANFRAU, Who will appear this evening in the peculiar character part of STEVE, THE SOFTY. In Eastern cities this play has produced an immense sensation, and was received with great applause by large and delighted audiences. It will be produced here with APPROPRIATE SCENERY and appointments, and cannot fail of being a complete success. WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 10th, the performance will commence with the thrilling play in five acts, entitled AURORA FLOYD. STEVE HARGRAVES, commonly called "the Softy," —MR. CHANFRAU. Owing to the length and importance of this play, no other will be given, and the performance will conclude with a GRAND DANCE..........Miss JENNIE HIGHT. [illegible]

VARIETIES. Nos. 115 & 117 Dearborn St. GRAND SUCCESS. EVERYBODY SATISFIED. EUREKA! EUREKA! EUREKA! IS THE EXCLAMATION. JUST WHAT THE PUBLIC DESIRED. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance commences at 8¼ o'clock. Admission—Dress Circle 50 cents; Parquette 25 cents. MATINEE every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. GRAND ITALIAN OPERA. Mr. GRAU begs to announce that he will give a series of twelve Operas, to commence on MONDAY, June 15th. The season will commence with Donizetti's celebrated Opera, LUCRETIA BORGIA, introducing the following artists—MAD. LORINI, M'LL. MORENSI, SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, SIGNOR SUSINI, SIGNOR BARILI, and his GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA. Tuesday, June 16th, MARTHA. Wednesday, June 17th, ERNANI. A subscription list is open at Higgins' Music Store, where seats may be had from 9 till 4 o'clock P. M. Price of admission One Dollar. Second Circle 50 cts. Reserved Seats 50 cts extra.

ARLINGTON, LEON AND DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. Opera House, Randolph street between the Matteson and Sherman Houses. MONDAY EVENING, June 8th, and every evening during the week. Mr. Edwin Kelly has arrived and will appear in favorite acts. First week of Kelly's Operetta, "The Two Prima Donnas." First week of a Country Man's Visit; great revival of the Sons of Malta; first week of Pas De Fascination; first week of the Political Darkies; Crowned with the Tempest (Ernani), &c. &c. Doors open at 7½; commencing at 8¼ o'clock P. M. MATINEE on Saturday, June 13th, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age to Matinee only 15 cents. R. S. DINGESS, Ag't.

THIRD GRAND
GIFT CONCERT
OF THE
Great Western Band
AT BRYAN HALL,
ON MONDAY, JULY 6th, 1863.
4,000 MAGNIFICENT GIFTS!
CASH VALUE, $3,000!!
NUMBER OF TICKETS, 4,000.
One Dollar a Ticket!

At the request of many of our friends, who were unable to procure tickets for our last Gift Concert, we have made arrangements for another, to be given as above stated. By reference to the list of prizes, it will be seen that we have increased the number of capital prizes to two hundred, all of which have been selected with great care. The jewelry has been bought directly of the manufacturer and is warranted as represented. In addition to our own grand orchestra, we have engaged the assistance of the best vocal talent in the city, so as to make the Concert alone a full equivalent for the price of the tickets.

Tickets for sale at the office of the Great Western Band, Kingsbury Block, room 14; at Julius Bauer's music store, 99 South Clark street; Singer & Co's store, 56 Clark street; J. H. Bruce's wholesale jewelry store, 166 Lake street, upstairs; Theo. Mendelson's, 126 Lake street, and nearly all public places.

Persons from the country wishing tickets, will please enclose the money to "WILLIAM BURKHART, Leader Great Western Band, P. O. Box 4312, Chicago," who will forward tickets without delay.

The two elegant seven octave Pianos, one with pearl name board, may be seen at the store of Julius Bauer, 99 Clark street; other gifts at the stores of Singer & Co., 56 Clark street; J. H. Bruce, 166 Lake street, (upstairs,) and Theo. Mendelson, 126 Lake street.

The drawers of gifts in the country will have them forwarded by express, unless otherwise ordered.

The numbers drawing the following Gifts will be published in the daily papers immediately after the Concert.

LIST OF PRIZES:

No.	Prize	Value
1—1	7-Octave Rosewood Piano Forte, large round corners, three rows of moulding on the case, serpentine bottom, inlaid name-board	$450.00
2—1	7-Octave Rosewood Piano, large round corners	300.00
3—1	Singer & Co's Sewing Machine, in full cabinet case and folding top	100.00
4—1	Singer & Co.'s Sewing Machine, half case	70.00
5—1	Singer & Co.'s letter A Machine	52.00
6—1	Eighteen karat Gold Double Timer Hunting Case Watch	60.00
7—1	Eighteen karat Ladies' Gold Watch	50.00
8—1	Fine Silver Plated Tea Set, 6 pieces	50.00
9—1	Gent's Gold Watch	30.00
10—1	Ladies Gold Watch	30.00
11—1	Coffee Urn	30.00
12—1	Silver Hunting Case Watch	24.00
13—1	Silver Plated Cake Basket	13.00
14—1	Silver Plated Castor	12.00
15—1	Silver Plated Ice Pitcher	16.00
16-18—3	Gold Lockets, each $12	36.00
19-21—3	" " " 10	30.00
22-27—6	" " " 8	48.00
28-33—6	Cluster Rings, " 12	72.00
34-39—6	Stone Rings, " 10	60.00
40-45—6	Fine Onyx Bracelets, each $10.50	63.00
46-51—6	" " " 8.50	51.00
52-57—6	Carbuncle and Pearl Pins and Drops, each $15	90.00
58-63—6	Fine Gold Cluster Gents' Pins, each $10.00	60.00
64-69—6	Fine Gold Cluster Gents' Pins, each $5	30.00
70-75—6	Fine Gold Pens and Pencils, each $10	60.00
76-81—6	" " " " " 8	48.00
82-93—12	Fine Gold Pens and Pencils, each $5	60.00
94-96—3	Fine Gold Cameo Pins, each $10	30.00
97-99—3	Fine Gold Coral Pins, each $7.50	22.50
100-5—6	Fine Round Onyx Bracelets, each $7	42.00
106-8—3	Fine Buckle Bracelets, each $8.50	25.50
109-10—2	Silver Plated Spoon Holders, each $6	12.00
111-13—3	Gold Lined Goblets, each $5.50	16.50
114-16—3	Silver " " 4.50	13.50
117-18—2	Breakfast Castors, " 7.00	14.00
119-24—6	Silver Lined Cups, " 1.75	10.50
125-30—6	Setts Table Forks, " 6.00	36.00
131-36—6	Setts Desert Forks, " 5.00	30.00
137-42—6	Setts Table Spoons, " 5.00	30.00
143-48—6	Setts Tea Spoons, " 3.00	18.00
149-50—2	Photograph Albums, ivory ornamented, each $10.00	20.00
151-56—6	Photograph Albums, ornamented, each $5.00	30.00
157-62—6	Photograph Albums, ornamented, each $4.00	24.00
163—1	Splendid Ladies' Work box, inlaid	12.50
164-5—2	Splendid Ladies' Work boxes, inlaid, each $12.00	24.00
166-7—2	Splendid Ladies' Work boxes, inlaid, each $5.00	10.00
168—1	Elegant Fan, new style	8.50
169—1	Elegant Fan, new style	8.00
170—1	Elegant Fan, new style	6.50
171—1	Amber Gilt sett Back and Side Combs	10.00
172-4—3	Coral setts Back and Side Combs, each $7.50	22.50
175—1	Gilt Drop Back Comb	7.00
176—1	Fancy Gilt Comb	7.50
177-82—6	Amber Back Combs, each $3.00	18.00
183-88—6	Black all Combs, each $3.00	18.00
189-91—3	Raised Cushions, rich with Beads, each $8.00	24.00
192-4—3	Bead Cushions, each $6.00	18.00
195-200—6	Embroidered Cushions, each $4.00	24.00

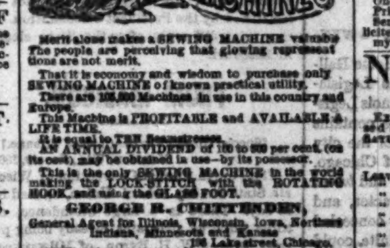
The balance of the gifts will be a "Union Envelope," containing 12 sheets of good Note Paper, 12 Envelopes, Pen and Holder, &c., &c.

We hereby certify that the prices annexed to the above articles, bought at our establishments, are our regular Chicago retail prices.

JULIUS BAUER.
JAMES BOLTON, Agent for I. M. Singer & Co.
J. H. BRUCE & CO.
THEO. MENDELSON.

At the close of the Concert, the Gifts will be drawn in the presence of the audience, by a committee appointed by the audience to superintend the drawing. Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets $1.

Sewing Machines.



Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility.

There are 125,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE A LIFE TIME.

It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana, Minnesota and Kansas. [illegible] Lake st., Chicago. Circulars may be had on application or by post.

The Florence Sewing Machine MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot, With as much ease and facility as ordinary machines make one stitch, and with as little or less machinery. It has the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator, by simply turning the thumb screw, to have the work run to the right or left, to stay any part of seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric. [illegible] AGENTS WANTED—For terms, samples of sewing and circulars, address FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill. Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. Superior New and Second Hand Household Furniture, Silver Plated Ware and Two Pianos, AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, June 12th, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., at salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a large assortment of new and second hand Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, large Velvet Carpets, Mirrors, elegant Chamber Suits in Rosewood, Oak, &c. Two Rich, Rosewood Cased SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOS, With inlaid desks, iron frame, and carved legs. [illegible] Also, an invoice of silver plated spoons and forks. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 Dearborn street. RICH ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, LARGE FRENCH PLATE PIER GLASS, Piano Forte, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Lace and Damask Curtains, &c., AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, June 11th, at 9½ o'clock, [illegible] PARLOR FURNITURE—[illegible] CHAMBER FURNITURE—[illegible] DINING ROOM FURNITURE—[illegible] MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—[illegible] CARPETS—Brussels, Velvet and Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Stair Carpet and Rods, Drugget, [illegible] Large French Plate Pier Glass, Rosewood Case Piano Forte. Also all the Kitchen Ware, Utensils, &c. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. 60 CRATES OF BEST WHITE CROCKERY AT AUCTION. Of the well known manufacture of James Edwards & Sons. We shall sell at our Salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, 60 crates of White Granite Ware, of the latest Gothic and thick Hotel Shapes, in about two weeks. Particulars of which will be given in time. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE, By Gore, Willson & Co. 54 LAKE STREET. We shall offer to the highest bidder every TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 A. M., prompt, and at private sale throughout the week, a LARGER AND BETTER SELECTED stock of Boots and Shoes, Consigned to us by manufacturers, than any other house in the West. GORE, WILLSON & CO.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION—By S. NICKERSON, 22 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, June 8th, WEDNESDAY, June 10th, FRIDAY June 12th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. [illegible] Black Linen Thread; a general stock of Dry Goods, Yankee Notions and Furnishing Goods. At private sale Oil Cloths and Carpets. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION —OF— First Class Residence Property AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will be sold at Auction, on JUNE TENTH, [illegible] J. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

TO BLACKSMITHS, FARMERS, MECHANICS AND SPECULATORS. Will be sold AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, June 10th, at Tiskilwa, Bureau County, Ill., on the R. I. R. R., 120 miles west of Chicago, the entire stock of OWEN'S PLOW FACTORY, Among which are 350 Prairie Breaking Plows, New and of all sizes. The property to be sold is worth more than $10,000. The sale is in accordance with a decree of the U. S. Court, and, as the time is short, and FOR CASH IN HAND, The property will go cheap, affording some enterprising person an opportunity to make a small fortune. L. D. WHITING, Receiver. Tiskilwa, Bureau Co., June 1, 1863.

COTTON SALES.—In pursuance of authority conferred upon me by the Secretary of the Treasury, Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern, that there will be regular sales at public auction, of Captured and Abandoned Cotton, In the city of St. Louis, on the 1st Monday, and in the city of Cincinnati on the 3d Monday of every month, [illegible] The first sale will take place [illegible] day of June next. [illegible] Supervising Sp. Agt. Treas. Dept. Dated June 1, 1863.

LARGE SALE OF Thorough-Bred and Trotting Stock, JUNE 17TH, 1863. As I propose greatly to reduce my Breeding Establishment of Blood and Trotting Horses, I will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June next, [illegible] public auction, at Woodburn Farm, [illegible] Trotting Horse Stock, consisting of Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies [illegible] Those who desire to purchase either Blood or Trotting stock, will do well to attend. [illegible] to Mr. D. SWIGERT. R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER, Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

EXCISE TAX LAWS BY CHARLES F. ESTEE, Late Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. NOW READY FOR DELIVERY. THE EXCISE TAX LAW, With all the Amendments, together with the Instructions, Blank forms, Decisions and Regulations of the Commissioner, [illegible] Of the Income Tax. A most complete, accurate and reliable work, with full marginal notes and references, and an Analytical index, valuable to Assessors, Collectors, Lawyers, Merchants, Manufacturers, [illegible] Compiled by CHARLES F. ESTEE, late Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. One volume octavo, about 250 pages. Price, cloth $1.50; law library binding, $2. Sent free of postage on receipt of price. FITCH, ESTEE & CO. Publishers, No. 5 Park Place, New York.

NOTICE—EXCURSIONISTS. Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad HALF FARE RATES. Excursion Trains will leave depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, West Side, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, until further notice, as follows: RATES OF FARE OUT AND BACK. [illegible] S. C. BALDWIN, Supt.

REVOLVERS. LOYAL MEN Will find all kinds of Revolvers at the lowest prices [illegible] Mail orders [illegible] E. B. BOWEN, P. O. Box [illegible]

ARDESCO OIL CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. MANUFACTURE REFINED CARBON OIL, Benzine, &c. Warehouse, No. 102 South Water st., CHICAGO, ILL. F. R. POSTER, Agent.

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—[illegible]

50 TONS TOBACCO—[illegible]

500 BAGS COFFEE—[illegible]

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGAR—[illegible]

Special Notices.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. A universal curative in CONSUMPTION, [illegible] Prescribed by the Medical Faculty as a Catholicon [illegible] of DYSPEPSIA, in all its forms. [illegible] The Diuretic and Solvent Properties of the "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," render it decidedly efficacious in Gravel and all other affections of the Kidneys, [illegible] Gout and Rheumatism, [illegible] the patient lying warmly covered in bed, [illegible] By its peculiar and specific qualities, it arrests the [illegible] in Ague and Fever, [illegible] in Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Colic, [illegible] It is the only alcoholic preparation in our country [illegible]

Army Sutlers and the Public. The subscriber begs leave to inform [illegible] that he has appointed Messrs. J. H. Reed & Co., of Chicago, his agents for the sale of his "Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps," [illegible] UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York.

2,000 Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, For sale by J. H. REED & CO. Agents, 144 Lake street, Chicago.

CRAHS' IODINE WATER. Pure Iodine in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Mercurial Diseases, and all those distressing and afflicting maladies which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition, or impure atmosphere, &c. Its genuineness as a pure solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by such distinguished names as Prof. B. Chilton, Prof. R. H. Parker, Prof. J. C. Booth, and others equally well known to science. $1 per bottle. DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT, Has permanently located himself at 86 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. James is recommended by the medical faculty, and the almost entire press of the South. Thousands of unfortunates bless Dr. JAMES, who, but for him, would be living a miserable existence. The enviable reputation Dr. James enjoys from the Lakes to the Gulf, is the result of years of study and observation. Dr. James uses no Mercury, Iodide, Potassi, Arsenic or Sarsaparilla, in the treatment of blood diseases, but a neutralizer, which is a positive cure. Organic Weakness cured by a new and infallible method, saving both time and expense. Office and parlors at 86 Randolph street, (up-stairs.) Office hours from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M. CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office at 65 Randolph street, Chicago, up stairs, for the cure of all diseases, male or female. Special attention given to all maladies of long standing. [illegible] Advice gratis. [illegible] Female Golden Lunar Pills, price one dollar per box, sent to a distance three three-cent stamps are required to prepay postage. Office hours from 8 A. M. till [illegible] P. M. P. O. Box 3690, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIED LADIES READ! "THE LADIES' FRIEND," A treatise containing information of the utmost importance, or how to preserve and retain the beauty and vigor of youth to a good old age. Enclose a stamped envelope addressed to yourself to Dr. RICORD, Post Office Box 6392, Chicago, Ill.

LADIES, READ! A TREASURE FOR YOU!! Choose between Beauty, Vigor and Health, or Faded Looks and Premature Decay. The Casket of Pearls!! Containing Secret Counsels for the Mothers, Wives and Daughters of America. On CERTAIN POINTS of vital importance, essential to their Beauty, Vigor and Health. By Madame BEAUMONT, French Physician. On enclosing 25 cents to Madame BEAUMONT, P. O. Box 6257, Chicago, Ill. the book will be sent free to any part of the United States.

DOCTOR BIGELOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, Formerly of St. Louis, Mo. Can be consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] GUIDE TO HEALTH. From the Doctor's long experience in Hospital and private practice, he is able to perform, and will guarantee, perfect cures for all Special Diseases in the most severe and complicated cases, in a very short time. Young men suffering from Nervous Debility are invited to call. A PERFECT CURE WARRANTED. Persons suffering from irregularities should call at once and be cured. Best of city references as to ability and success.

SOMETHING NEW.—Hudson's Unrivalled Tooth Paste. [illegible] Sold by all Druggists.

QUERY.—Why is it that CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is the best IN THE WORLD? BECAUSE eminent chemists say so! BECAUSE it contains no caustic compounds! BECAUSE it wears longer than any other! BECAUSE it operates INSTANTANEOUSLY! BECAUSE it does not stain the skin! BECAUSE it nourishes and strengthens the Hair! BECAUSE it corrects the bad effects of other dyes! BECAUSE its presence cannot be detected! BECAUSE IT NEVER FAILS! Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price, $1, $1.50 and $3 per box, according to size.

HEADACHE, HEADACHE. HEADACHE.—Sick and nervous headache CURED! CURED!! CURED!!! In from twenty to thirty minutes, BY J. BAKER'S PANACEA. Warranted to cure in every case or the money refunded. For sale by all the Druggists throughout the country. G. B. BIRCH & CO., 24 Lake street, wholesale agents for Chicago. [illegible] J. BAKER, St. Johns, Michigan.

SPRING AND SUMMER months are the months to purify the blood. Use the Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters. A few bottles will have the desired effect. This is not a humbug, but is the best blood purifier in use. All money refunded if satisfaction is not given. Price $1. S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor. AGENTS IN CHICAGO—BUCK & RAYNOR, [illegible] Clark street; J. H. REED & CO., 144 Lake st.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood Oculist and Aurist, Operative Surgeon for Blindness, Deafness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery, 124 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. Artificial Eyes and Ear Drums inserted.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF ALONZO BRUCE, DECEASED. Administrator's Notice. Notice is hereby given that I, Hiram Bailey, administrator of the estate of Alonzo Bruce, late of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, deceased, [illegible] HIRAM BAILEY, Administrator of the Estate of Alonzo Bruce, deceased. Chicago, Ill., June 8th, 1863.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH GRAF, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Joseph Graf, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of July, A. D. 1863, [illegible] Administratrix. Chicago, May 26th, 1863.

Proposals.

MILWAUKEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY. General Office, Milwaukee, June 1, 1863. Notice to Railroad Contractors. Sealed proposals will be received at the main office of the Milwaukee and Western Railroad Company, in Milwaukee, until SATURDAY, the 13th day of June, 1863, for the Grading, Masonry, Bridging [illegible] W. F. GILBERT, Chief Engineer.

Removal.

REMOVAL.—[illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 Dearborn street.

Superior New and Second Hand Household Furniture, Silver Plated Ware and Two Pianos, AT AUCTION,

...DAY, June 12th, at 9½ o'clock, A.M., ... Parlor Chamber ... Rosewood Case, SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOS, ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 DEARBORN STREET. ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE PIER GLASS, ... Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Lace and Damask Curtains, &c., AT AUCTION.

...DAY, June 23d, at 9½ o'clock, ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 and 48 Dearborn street. CRATES OF BEST WHITE CROCKERY AT AUCTION. ... well known manufacture of James Edwards & Sons. ... GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE, By Gore, Willson & Co. 54 LAKE STREET. ... Boots and Shoes, ... GORE, WILSON & CO.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, ... S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION —OF— First Class Residence Property AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. ... J. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

TO BLACKSMITHS, FARMERS, MECHANICS AND SPECULATORS. Will be sold AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, June 18th, at Tiskilwa, Bureau County, Ill., ... the entire stock of BOWEN'S PLOW FACTORY Among which are 350 Prairie Breaking Plows, ... FOR CASH IN HAND, ... L. D. WHITING, Receiver. Tiskilwa, Bureau Co., June 2, 1863.

COTTON SALES.—In pursuance of authority conferred upon me by the Secretary of the Treasury, ... Captured and Abandoned Cotton, ... WM. P. MELLEN, Supervising Sp. Agt. Treas. Dept. Dated June 1, 1863.

LARGE SALE OF Thorough-Bred and Trotting Stock JUNE 17TH, 1863. ... Woodburn Farm ... R. ATCHESON ALEXANDER, Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

EXCISE TAX LAWS BY CHARLES F. ESTEE, ... Commissioner of Internal Revenue. NOW READY FOR DELIVERY. THE EXCISE TAX LAW ... Of the Income Tax. ... Compiled by CHARLES F. ESTEE, late Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. ... No. 3 Park Place, New York.

NOTICE—EXCURSIONISTS. Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. HALF FARE RATES. ... E. C. BALDWIN, ...

REVOLVERS, LOYAL MEN ... BOWEN'S Military Store, ...

KARDESCO OIL CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. MANUFACTURERS REFINED CARBON OIL Benzine, &c. Warehouse, No. 102 South Water st., CHICAGO, ILL. F. E. PORTER, Agent.

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS. ...

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable ... Kentucky brands, ...

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, ...

250 HHDS. NEW ORLEANS SUGAR. ...

Special Notices.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. A universal curative in CONSUMPTION, removing the cough, &c.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty as a Cathartic in the removal of DYSPEPSIA in all its forms.

Its DROPSY its established curative properties have long been without a rival, as attested by universal medical testimony.

The Diuretic and Solvent Properties of the "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," render it decidedly efficacious in Gravel and all other affections of the Kidneys.

In Gout and Rheumatism, if taken in the form of warm punch, the patient lying warmly covered in bed, this pure alcoholic distillation will effect a speedy cure.

Taken as hot punch, in humoral and Spasmodic Asthma, it affords immediate relief from the distressing symptoms.

By its peculiar and specific qualities, it arrests the cold stage in Ague and Fever, and prepares the system for the administration of the sanctified curatives of this disease.

Administered in Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Colic, it removes cramp, restores the function of the liver, rapidly produces healthy secretion. It should be taken mixed with hot water and sugar.

As a Nervine, a Tonic and a Purifier of the Blood, a trial of fifteen years, in all climates and under all circumstances, has stamped it with universal approbation.

Peculiarly adapted to the complaints of delicate Females, it stands pre-eminent among the established curatives of the day.

It is the only alcoholic preparation in our country that can be generally imbibed with pleasure and safety; never, even when taken to excess, producing headache or other unpleasant consequences.

Sold, handsomely wrapped in yellow papers, in pint and quart bottles, by all Druggists, Apothecaries and Grocers in the United States. Purchase from the advertised agents to prevent imposition, in counterfeits and imitations, as the whole country is flooded with them.

Army Sutlers and the Public.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of the West, that he has appointed Messrs. J. H. Reed & Co., of Chicago, his agents for the sale of his "Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps," who will supply the Army Sutlers and Western merchants, at New York prices, adding freight. This Gin is now the standard drink of the world. It has been tested by the whole Medical Faculty, and pronounced by them to be the purest liquor manufactured. The article has suffered in its sale in the West for several years past, in consequence of the great quantity of counterfeit Schnapps which has been palmed off by merchants of the West, to consumers. To avoid this imposition, ... agents, ... Army Sutlers will find this Gin the cheapest imported liquor in this country. It is used in all the hospitals in New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York.

2,000 Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps,

For sale by J. H. REED & CO. Agents, 144 Lake street, Chicago.

IODINE WATER.

Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Mercurial Diseases, and all those distressing and afflicting maladies which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition, an impure atmosphere, &c.

Its genuineness as a pure solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by such distinguished names as Drs. B. Chilton, Prof. E. H. Parker, Prof. J. C. Booth, and others equally well known to science.

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DOCTOR BIGELOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, Formerly of St. Louis, Mo., Can be consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., half a block from the Post Office, on all Chronic Diseases and diseases of both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. ... P. O. Box 164. ...

GUIDE TO HEALTH. From the Doctor's long experience in Hospital and private practice, he is able to perform, and will guarantee, perfect cures for all Special Diseases in the most severe and complicated stages, in a very short time, without the use of mercury. ...

A PERFECT CURE WARRANTED. Persons suffering from irregularities should call at once ... Best of city references as to ability and success.

SOMETHING NEW.—Hudson's Unrivalled Tooth Paste. The BEST DENTIFRICE now in use. ... Sold by all Druggists.

QUERY.—Why is it that CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world?

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ESTATE OF JOSEPH GRAF, DECEASED.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Joseph Graf, deceased, ... PETERSIE GRAF, Administratrix. Chicago, May 26th, 1863.

Proposals.

MILWAUKEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY. GENERAL OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, June 4, 1863. Notice to Railroad Contractors. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Milwaukee and Western Railroad Company, in Milwaukee, ... W. F. GILBERT, Chief Engineer.

Removal.

REMOVAL. ...

Banking and Exchange.

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE. The undersigned are prepared, as heretofore, to make advances or authorize drafts against Produce shipped to their correspondents in the principal markets in Great Britain. SIDNEY & CRAWFORD. REFERENCE—Bank of Toronto, Montreal.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK. 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday. INCORPORATED IN 1861. Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings. DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS. President—S. H. FLEETWOOD. Vice Pres't—F. C. SHERMAN. Counsel—WM. C. GOUDY. Vice Pres't—F. M. WESTFALL. Cashier—SYDNEY MYERS.

MERCHANTS', FARMERS' & MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK. This Bank will loan money upon Real Estate, in sums and upon time to suit. SYDNEY MYERS, Cashier.

A. S. PEABODY & CO., Bankers and Brokers NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW YORK. AUGUSTUS S. PEABODY, THERON R. KNAPP, (Late Cashier with J. T. Van Vleck.) Stocks and Bonds of All Kinds Bought and Sold on Commission. A supply of Government securities constantly on hand and for sale at the current market value. Collections made on all parts of the United States, drafts paid on ... by express; also on the Canadas and British Provinces. Refer in Chicago, to Francis B. Peabody, Esq., No. 4 Portland Block. New York, May 1, 1863. A. S. PEABODY & CO.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., 42 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce in Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business. READ, DREXEL & CO., New York. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1863. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. A. ELLIS & CO., CHICAGO, March 2, 1863. The undersigned having purchased the stock of the Trader's Bank of Chicago, and succeeded to its business, have opened an office in this city, on the Northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets, for the purpose of doing a General Banking and Exchange Business. We will pay particular attention to the purchase and sale of Exchange, Coin and Treasury Notes, and will be pleased to act as correspondents or agents for country banks and bankers. We will also keep for sale United States Revenue Stamps, on which we allow a discount of four per cent. when ordered in amounts of $500 and upwards, and of three per cent. on amounts of $100. J. A. ELLIS & CO. E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO., BANKERS, CHICAGO. Deposits received. Prompt attention given to the business of correspondents. W. F. COOLBAUGH, Chicago. COOLBAUGH & BROOKS, Burlington, Iowa.

Insurance.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Conn.

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL Feb. 1, 1863,

Over Five Millions. PURELY MUTUAL.

Dividends declared Annually and Paid during the Life of the Assured.

Reserved for 1863 Dividend, 50 PER CENT.

JAMES GOODWIN, President. Z. PRESTON, Vice President. GUY R. PHELPS, Secretary. L. S. HUNT, Physician.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES GOODWIN, ZEPHANIAH PRESTON, JOHN C. PALMER, MASON GROSS, ... E. D. TIFFANY, N. M. WATERMAN, EDW. W. PARSONS, GUY R. PHELPS, GEO. B. DIMAS, CHAS. DENNIS, Jr., N. Y., C. L. THAYER, Boston.

$5,008,849,50 Accumulated Capital

Without including "Accrued Interest," "Deferred Premiums," "Accruing Unpaid Premiums," "Premiums Due and Unpaid on Policies in force," or any other contingent or illegitimate item, to swell the amount of the Assets.

About 1,000 of the Citizens of Chicago are Insured in this Company.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO., AGENTS, Cor. Lake and Lasalle Streets.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

PHŒNIX Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital, $400,000.

Devoted to Fire Insurance Exclusively, and its aim will be to secure a continuance of public confidence by a prompt and honorable adjustment of all Fair Claims for Loss.

DIRECTORS:

Simeon L. Loomis, Chester Adams, Daniel P. Crosby, Marshall Jewell, Joseph Merriman, Chas. M. Beach, Franklin Chamberlin, N.Y., Dan. H. Arnold, John A. Butler, Wm. D. Shipman, Elisha T. Smith, George W. Moore, Chas. H. Northam, Thos. Belknap, C. B. Erwin, N. Britain, do. Harvey Jewell, Boston.

SIMEON L. LOOMIS, President. HENRY KELLOGG, Secretary.

Western General Agency, 33 West Third Street, Cincinnati. R. H. & H. M. MAGILL, General Agents.

Abstract of Losses paid in the Western and Southern states during the past six years ending January 1st, 1863. A substantial record of a

Well Tried Corporation:

Ohio	[illegible]	Kentucky	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	Tennessee	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	Mississippi	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	Missouri	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	Alabama	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	Arkansas	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	Texas	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	Nebraska	[illegible]

Duly Commissioned Agents in all the cities and towns.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, CHICAGO.

MILLER & WILLMARTH, FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS. Office, No. 150 South Water St., DOLE'S BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL. F. L. MILLER. H. B. WILLMARTH.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO., Of Providence, R. I., Chartered 1799.
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF SPRINGFIELD MASS.
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.

No Charge for Stamps on Policies.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863.

UTAH CORRESPONDENCE.

Life among the Saints—Who is Governor Harding?

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., May 10, 1863.

NO. III.

On the 20th of October last, the California Volunteers, under command of Col. Connor reached this city. They were not expected, at that time, by Governor Harding, or by any one else here. As the column came in sight, with its cavalry, infantry and artillery, with the long train of baggage wagons, the scene was quite imposing and highly interesting, and in any other city in the loyal States or Territories, would have met a welcome and reception worthy of the occasion, and the people would have expressed their patriotic joy by corresponding appropriate demonstrations.

But not so here. In looking over the broad plateau on which stands the city, there could not be seen a single flag of any description, from the numerous flag-staffs, save one—the old "stars and stripes," that proudly floated in the mountain breeze, from over the Governor's residence. That flag had not been hoisted for a single occasion, however important, but day by day it could, and can still be seen, the emblem of our country's glory, cheering the heart of the stranger, be he a patriot, as he reaches this oasis, from either point of travel over the barren plains.

It may naturally be inferred, that when Col. Connor and his command cast their eyes on that "banner of beauty and glory,"—no matter from whence it floated,—they would go to it as instinctively as a "duck takes to water."

The *Deseret News*, of the 22d October, contains a full account of the arrival of the command, and the proceedings on the occasion, from which I make the following extracts:

"On Monday afternoon, the troops marched into the city, coming up the State road to First South street, and then turned east, passing the residence of Governor Harding, when a halt was made, and the troops were drawn up in two lines, the infantry in front, making quite a military display. Governor Harding then made his appearance, and on being introduced by the Colonel, addressed the crowd, and others, as follows:

SOLDIERS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—It is with pleasure that I meet you here. God forbid that I shall ever see the day that I will not be rejoiced to see the flag of my country in hands worthy and able to defend it. When I say this I am conscious, Soldiers, that your mission here is one of peace and security, not only to the Government that gives you employment, but to every individual who is an inhabitant of this Territory. The individual, if any such there be, who supposes that the Government has sent you here that mischief might come of it, knows not the spirit of our Government and knows not the spirit of the officers who represent it in this Territory. When I say this I say what is strictly true, and I say it that it may be impressed on your minds as true, as well as on the mind of every person who hears me on this occasion. Never let it be said that an American soldier, employed under that glorious flag of his country, "that emblem of beauty and glory," has disgraced it by conduct not in accordance with his duties.

The duty of the soldier is a plain and stern duty, and yet it is one that redounds to the glory and happiness of himself, and to the happiness and safety of every true and loyal citizen in whose midst he may be placed.

* * * * But you are here, and I can say, "God bless you," and God bless the flag you carry, God bless the Government you represent. May she come out of her present difficulties unscathed—may the fiery ordeal through which she is passing burn and purge away her sins. May her glorious institutions be preserved to the end of time. May she be redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled from the causes which have produced the calamities through which she is passing, and which threaten to overwhelm her.

* * * * I believe that the people you have now come amongst will not disturb you if you will not disturb them in their rights, and in the peace and honor of their homes. In conforming thus to your duties, you will have my countenance and support, and every drop of blood in my veins, if necessary, for the maintenance of your rights and the Government I represent.

But on the contrary, if, for any reason whatever, you should run wild in the riot of the camp, should break over the bounds of propriety, and disregard that discipline, which is the only possible safety for yourselves, then I shall not be with you. But in the line of your duty, God being my helper, I will be with you to the end and to death.

At the close of the speech cheers were given for the country and the "brave old flag," and three huzzas for Governor Harding.

In addition to these facts, as published in the Church organ, the writer is informed that in the demonstration at the close of the address, the wildest huzzas came from the hundreds of Mormon spectators who crowded the street and sidewalks, forming a solid and impenetrable mass of humanity about the open carriage in which the Governor stood. The Church reporter was also standing at the feet of the Governor as he spoke, and took down each word as it fell from his lips, and was heard to congratulate him at the moment by saying, "First rate! first rate! God will bless you for that."

Brigham at the time was absent from the city, but it is perhaps worthy of remark that abrother of the Prophet called on the Governor, and told him that he had been highly gratified at the tone of the speech, remarking at the same time, "Governor, there is prophecy in that speech." It may not be easy to understand or make application of this remark, unless he intended to convey the idea that His Excellency is a prophet.

And still "another change came over the spirit of their dreams."

It would seem that the firey scepter had been held out, and that in consequence, the moral and social atmosphere had become suddenly purified. Old friends no longer skulked into stores or turned sharp corners to avoid meeting His Excellency, and the fair Saints once more complimented him with the blandest of smiles, and most admirable and bewitching of courtesies.

"But vain hope:
'The world is all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given.'"

The Lord's Anointed returned once again to the Lion House, and to the Queens of his sacred Bee-hive. It is more than probable that he had heard and understood the facts of the demonstration, prior to his entering the city. At any rate this much is true: the Prophet did not relish the aspect of affairs, and like the Frenchman in the story, he was determined to "go and stop that business." This was not, he thought, hard to do. He is Chief Engineer on the great Mormon locomotive, and as such has the power by the crook of his finger, to make it go either back or forward.

Perhaps the most destructive feature of Mormon society, always excepting Polygamy, is contained in the one article of their creed, obedience to counsel. It is within the limits of truth to assert that all the heads which are fixtures to the tabernacle of true believers in whom the spirit of apostasy abideth not, have but one brain in a moral sense, and that brain is Brigham Young's. If it shall chance that other than his ideas have been educed in the moral laboratory, they are always held in strict abeyance to his ideas, and the latter adopted instead thereof.

The machinery which has been invented, the working of which has produced this result is most wonderful indeed, and may well challenge the world to produce its equal. The people are taught to believe as a cardinal proposition, and on which all other propositions rest, that Brigham Young is the only High Priest of God, on earth, and by the gift and power of the Holy Ghost is a Prophet, Seer and Revelator. As such, his utterances are believed to be as infallible as though spoken by the voice of Deity itself, and the true saint believes, and teaches others to believe, that Brigham is in nightly communion with God, and receives instructions and revelations from the material lips of the Eternal One.

For Brigham teaches that God himself is a material being, and at one period was a mere man, and no better than an ordinary mortal. The great fundamental error in the belief in these nightly communings consists in the sex of the divinity, or rather divinities, who graciously condescend to give him audience, "nightly" or otherwise. For if Brigham simply asserted that his "communions" were with godesses instead of gods, it would certainly be much nearer the mark, however different revelations might be made of the subject matter thereof.

But I am digressing (very slightly, it must be admitted,) from the thread of my subject, and I return to what may appropriately be termed the machinery of the Mormon church. This consists of Brigham, who is greatly pleased and flattered by the blasphemous title of the "Lord's Anointed," the Second and Third Presidents, College of Twelve Apostles, Patriarchs, Quorums of Seventies, Counsellors, Presidents of "Stakes," Bishops, Elders and Teachers; and "last but not least," the Danites or "Destroying Angels," who are scattered throughout the Territory, and who superintend the temporal and spiritual affairs of the people in every city, village, "stake" and hamlet in the same.

These various organizations and persons, from the Second President to the red haired Danite, who is simply the employed assassin of the Great Head, are the shafts, driving wheel, cog and spur wheels, belts and pullies of the great machine called the church, and as such are made to perform their various functions with a precision and fitness of things that is wonderful indeed. Its great motive power is Brigham Young. In his single brain, with the assistance of his counsellors, who simply act as firemen, the steam is engendered, and when thus applied, drives with fearful power the most wonderful combination that the world has ever witnessed, either in ancient or modern times.

Brigham, like a skillful engineer, stands on the platform of his locomotive with hand placed upon the lever, sheltered in the caboose, with peep holes in front, on the right, and on the left, and the crook of whose finger causes the whole train to move forward or back, or to switch off on the track of some new dogma, to which he lures on the unsuspecting passengers and precious freight with the catchpenny whistle of "Revelation!" which is most persistently sounded when he hears the restive murmurings of those who may catch but a premonitory glimpse of the awful precipice to which he is hurrying them on, as to a terrible and eternal destruction.

And in that train may be found all that makes up the hopes and fears, the joys and sorrows, the love and hatred of that "moral and physical phenomenon"—the Mormon Church,—not only here, but scattered throughout all Europe and the "Isles of the Sea," who have ventured their all, their lives and fortunes, their bodies and souls, on the solution of that dearest of all problems to their minds, the ultimate triumph of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints" (as it is blasphemously called) over all Governments, Powers, and Principalities of Earth!

His Danites, or "destroying angels," are the swift ministers of his vengeance, and know no law but the simple will of their master and chief, and whom to disobey is but self-consenting immolation, as they well understand.

This is no picture of the imagination, but the facts stand out in horrid and ghastly reality wherever they may be sought for, if the poor victims of this infernal delusion can be made to believe that their own lives will not be made to pay the forfeit of their bloody and sickening revelations.

It should not be considered strange that, surrounded by such a state of society, the sudden changes of public sentiment in regard to Gov. Harding were so speedily manifested. It must be acknowledged that it required a high order of moral courage to enable a man so circumstanced to stand resolutely and bravely to his post of duty. That he possesses that quality in an eminent degree, is certain; he had doubtless counted the cost, but was resolved to tread the thorny path of duty to his Government, if even he were compelled to do so with bleeding feet. How he has kept that thorny parth, the whole country has learned to some extent, and justice demands that more should be known.

That he is the first Federal Executive who has had the courage and indomitable will to do his whole duty to his Government, is well known to all persons familiar with the history of this Territory.

But this article has been already extended far beyond the length originally intended, and the writer must content himself in passing over many things.

The circumstances under which the Message of the Governor was delivered to the late Legislature, and its attempted suppression by Brigham Young—the mass meeting at the Tabernacle on the 3d of March—and the presentment of His Excellency as a public nuisance by a Mormon Grand Jury at the last term of Judge Kinney's Court—all these have already furnished subjects for former communications to your paper. I cannot omit, however, the remark that the Governor had the kindest intentions towards the Legislature and people of this Territory in preparing his message. New questions of the gravest character presented themselves to his mind. The act of Congress against polygamy had been passed since his appointment as Governor. He had bound his conscience by a most solemn oath "to see that the laws were faithfully executed." In addition to this there were other obligations resting upon him: he well knew that from the tendency of the times the question of polygamy must be met sooner or later, and that it would involve in its discussion the "liberty of conscience" and the right to worship God according to its dictates. He also felt inclined to open a wide door for such men as Orson Pratt, Sen., and John Taylor, who were both members of the Legislature, and both claimed to be "apostles," to enable them to make good their heretofore much vaunted challenge, that "they were ready to meet the whole question at the bar of Christendom."

How the Governor performed his duty in this respect it is needless for the writer now to say. That message, however, opened up a new era of things here, and upon its delivery a light dawned on the hopes of those in this Territory who dare not speak at all on the subject so ably discussed in that document. Its clear ringing truths fell on the ears of the guilty and shameless panderers to Brigham's lusts and ambition like the knell of fate; and and the "Lord's Anointed," when he heard it read at the Lion House, in the midst of his counsellors and concubines, shook with anger and fear, like another despot, in olden times, when he saw "the hand-writing on the wall."

No matter what may hereafter become of become of Governor Harding, his message to the Mormon Legislature will remain to perform its office. Those portions of it under the head of "Polygamy" and the "Rights of Conscience" will stand as models, whether viewed for clearness of statement, terseness of argument, or logical deductions. His line of argument will be closely followed by those who come after him, who may seek to elaborate these propositions. It will, like the "spear of Ithuriel," be found to have pierced the shield and buckler of the dragon against which it was hurled.

That the presence of such a man is most unwelcome to Brigham Young and his minions, is to be expected. It could, and should not, under the present state of affairs, be different. There need be no fears for the safety of his person, or that he will leave the Territory. His prophetic declarations to the Committee who called on him to resign and leave the Territory, are yet too fresh in the minds of those who would gladly seek his destruction, if they dare. He meets all threats of violence with an unblanched cheek, and with an eye that never quails before his adversary, and with a coolness most provoking, and which strikes terror to the heart of Brigham and his minions.

"Take your curse; I am not to be bought, sold or scared. I am prepared to do my duty, whether it concerns a Mormon or a Gentile, but I am here to be Governor."

As a further illustration, I will give you the salient points of an interview between the Governor and the famous Danite Chief, Bill Hickman. Some time after the arrival here of the former, he met at a Gentile store this personage. His reputation amongst his own people, was that of a man of blood. Upon the introduction, their congratulations were mutual, and they closely scrutinized each the other, as though studying the characteristics of character as well as feature. The Governor's new acquaintance expressed great pleasure in meeting him, when the former bluntly remarked: "Bill Hickman, I know you 'like a book;' I have heard of you before."

Several days afterward, Hickman took occasion to call on the Governor at his residence, and, during the interview, remarked: "Governor, I shall never forget how you looked at ——'s store—what did you think of me, anyhow?" "Well," said the Governor, "you have asked me a very blunt question, and, as I am a blunt man, I will answer you plainly and honestly. When you were introduced to me, it was under the worst possible auspices you can imagine. I knew you from that moment, and I will say that you are not as bad a man as some of your own people had represented. I think I understand you; you have done many things that you would not do again; you are not satisfied with your life, you have more brain, Bill Hickman, than any man I have met with here, and it is a pity that such a man should have been induced to spend his life in performing such work as has been assigned to you, by men of far less capacity, only, perhaps, in theological jugglerics. You would like to do something yet that your children could point to hereafter, that would be creditable to you and to them. You came of a good family, and it is a pleasure to you to remember their honest counsel and advice long before you ever thought of entering on your past career."

During this prologue, the Governor looked his auditor full in the eye, without once remitting his gaze, and continued:

"There is, Bill Hickman, down deep in your soul a fountain that has but seldom, if ever been pierced, and which contains that which should have produced a far different character than that which you are represented to bear. I have even been warned by some of your brethren, and have been told to look out for you. I have been told that your hands are red with the blood of your victims; that may be so, Bill Hickman, but I do not see anything that I am afraid of. I will make a bargain with you:—When the weather gets warm, I will belt my own "navies" about you and arm you with your eighteen-inch knife, and will go with you to the wildest kanyons of the mountains and hunt gold with you for two weeks; and will only take with me my "frog-sticker"—showing a small pocket knife—"what do you say of it?"

In the meantime Hickman had approached the Governor and took his hand, and with eyes full of tears, simply said, in his own peculiar manner:—"Governor, you're a mighty curious man; nobody ever talked to me in that way before; I'll bet on you, and you may bet on me."

Suffice it to say, Hickman is often seen at the Governor's, and the latter would feel perfectly safe in the proposed prospecting trip to the mountains. I have noted the above as being eminently characteristic of the individuals named, and would add that the Governor would feel no concern whatever in the company of the famous Danite Chief, whose name for years past has been connected with all that makes up the calendar of the most ghastly crimes, and the number of whose victims may never be known "till the grave yields up its dead."

He is governed by the same fearless will in all that he does. Not long since a large number of men, known as "Morrisites," were tried and convicted upon indictments found against them at the March term of Judge Kinney's Court, for murder in the second degree, and for resisting the service of legal process. Seven of them were thus convicted on the first charge, and sentenced to the penitentiary, each for a series of ten to fifteen years at hard labor, and some sixty-nine others were convicted on the second charge, and fined each one hundred dollars and costs. I have no time to enter into a detailed statement of these trials and convictions, as some account of them has been sent you heretofore. Suffice it to say that all these cases grew out of the most violent and embittered religious persecution on the part of the Mormons, who believe in Brigham Young as the only "high priest and prophet of God."

The Governor was seen for three tedious days, during which the trial proceeded, sitting in the court room, quietly listening to all the evidence given on which subsequent conviction was based. He believed that he would ultimately be required to take official action, one way or the other, in all the cases, and was resolved to know and understand for himself the merits of the whole. It was plainly and palpably evident that there was little hope for those persons at the hands of the court and jury that tried them, and they were convicted as before stated. Petitions, praying for their pardon, and covering all the cases, were soon circulated, and signed by nearly every one to whom they were presented, save by the Mormons, and many even of those would have joined in the appeal to executive clemency, had they dared so to do. The Governor had been informed that if he should dare pardon these men that he "would never pardon any others," and the whole city "boiled like a pot" with excitement growing out of his anticipated action in the matter. He, however, dared do what he considered as his duty, and the pardons were granted, and His Excellency "still lives."

It may be worthy of remark in this connection, that the only Mormon who had the courage to carry out what his conscience told him was but an act of justice and mercy in signing the petitions, and whose name is the last thereon, was Bill Hickman, the "Danite Chief."

INTER NOS.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 23d, 1863. ... Provost Marshal General.

Miscellaneous.

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FOR FEMALES,
FOR FEMALES,
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IT IS SURE TO CURE!
IT IS SURE TO CURE!

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IT REMOVES ALL OBSTRUCTIONS!
IT REMOVES ALL OBSTRUCTIONS!

IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR
IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR
IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR!

BEAR IN MIND,
BEAR IN MIND,
BEAR IN MIND,

THAT I GUARANTEE
THAT I GUARANTEE
THAT I GUARANTEE

MY DROPS TO CURE.

BUY THE BEST!
BUY THE BEST!
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BUY THE SAFEST
BUY THE SAFEST
BUY THE SAFEST

BUY THE SUREST!
BUY THE SUREST!
BUY THE SUREST!

WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS
WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS
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THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM,

By strengthening and invigorating, and restoring the system to a healthy condition. It moderates all excess, and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

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They are peculiarly adapted.

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SURE TO DO GOOD!
SURE TO DO GOOD!

CANNOT DO HARM
CANNOT DO HARM
CANNOT DO HARM

I could furnish any quantity of testimonials of its efficacy from my own patients, but the practice of parading bought and fictitious ones before the public is so prevalent I do not deem it advisable. My object is to place my medicine before the public, not alone to make money, but to do good. It is proverbially true of the American Ladies, that not ten perfectly healthy ones can be found in any vicinity.

BE WISE IN TIME
BE WISE IN TIME!
BE WISE IN TIME!

Let not disease destroy your constitution. Try a bottle of my PERIODICAL DROPS, and you will be satisfied that I am no impostor. Tell your afflicted friend what restored the bloom of health to your cheeks, and they in confer a favor more valuable than gold. I have now in my mind an instance of a lady who had been suffering two or three years; she had applied to several doctors, without relief, when one bottle of my DROPS entirely cured her.

ONE BOTTLE CURES!
ONE BOTTLE CURES!
ONE BOTTLE CURES!

In almost every case.

DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!
DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!
DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!

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ELECTION NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that on TUESDAY, the 30th day of June, inst., at the usual place of holding elections in the County of Cook, a Special Election will be held for the following purpose, viz: To elect a Judge of the Circuit Court, for the Seventh Judicial Circuit, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the decease of the late Hon. GEORGE MANIERRE, by order of RICHARD YATES, Governor of Illinois, which Election will be opened at 8 o'clock in the morning, and will continue open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. Dated, Chicago, this sixth day of June, A. D. 1863. D. S. HAMMOND, Sheriff.

CORNWELLS & ELLIOTT, HAVE THE Wholesale Agency FOR C. BARNARD'S PENS, FOR THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES: Cook, Kane, McHenry, Lake, Boone, Winnebago, Du Page, Kendall, Will, Grundy, LaSalle, Bureau, and Stephenson Counties, Illinois, and Wayne County, Michigan.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., May 12, 1863. All men who desire to join any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. ... JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

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HELMBOLD'S Compound Fluid **EXTRACT BUCHU**

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine Increases the Power of Digestion, and Excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcerous Depositions, and all the Unnatural Enlargements are Reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Has Cured every Case of Diabetes in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, FOR Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit,

Females, Females, Females

In Affections Peculiar to Females,

The Extract Buchu

Is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, and for all complaints incident to the sex in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

And for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Diseases, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing in the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Is the Great Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudencies in Life.

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated **Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,**

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudencies in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction, as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES:

Extract Buchu, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00
"Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, 104 South Tenth Street, (Below Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, WHO ENDEAVOR TO Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S; TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.

Express Lines.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY. 1863. 1863.

General Express Forwarders between all points, EAST, WEST, NORTH & SOUTH.

Each Express is sent on a first-class Passenger Train and accompanied by trusty Messengers provided with Iron Safes for security of valuables.

The unequalled facilities and great extent of the routes of this old established Company, enables them to transport with the greatest safety and speed

COIN, BANK BILLS, JEWELRY, VALUABLE PACKAGES, And parcels of all kinds, as well as merchandise.

At Rates as Low as any other Responsible Company.

All losses and damages promptly adjusted.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT. Particular attention given to the collection of NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS and ACCOUNTS, and proceeds returned with the greatest dispatch. Goods with invoices to be collected on delivery should always be marked (C. O. D.) and amount marked on package or box.

EXTENSION OF TERRITORY. This Company, having recently extended their lines, have direct connection with all points ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER, including WINONA, WABASHAW, RED WING, PRESCOTT and ST. PAUL, connecting with Burbank & Co's Express to all the principal points in the interior of Minnesota; also, to CROW WING, PEMBINA and the BRITISH POSSESSIONS. ON THE ST. CROIX RIVER TO HUDSON and STILLWATER, ON THE ST. PETERS RIVER TO ST. PETERS, MANKATO and FARIBAULT. Up the CHIPPEWA RIVER to EAU CLAIRE. Connection west from Dubuque to INDEPENDENCE, CEDAR FALLS, IOWA FALLS, FORT DODGE, SIOUX CITY and DACOTAH CITY. To CALIFORNIA, OREGON, &c., by Wells, Fargo & Co. By Overland Mail Company, from St. Joseph to PIKE'S PEAK, CALIFORNIA, &c.

JAS. C. FARGO, Sup't. D. B. COOKE, Agent, Chicago, Ill. Office corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY. SUMMER TIME TABLE. Expresses arrive and depart as follows: FROM AND TO

Detroit, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Boston, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Portland, via the Great Central and Grand Trunk Routes; arrive at 7:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., depart at 7:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M.

Ft. Wayne, Crestline, Cleveland, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and New York, via the Great Pennsylvania Routes; arrive at 7:00 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., depart at 4:00 A. M. and 7:15 P. M.

Lafayette, Indianapolis, Green Castle, Louisville and South, via Michigan Central, and Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroads; arrive at 7:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M., depart at 7:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.

Logansport, Peru, Richmond, Cincinnati and South, via Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad; arrive at 7:00 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., depart at 7:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.

Centralia, St. Louis, Cairo and South, via Illinois Central, and Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad; arrive at 8:15 A. M., and 9:15 P. M., depart at 9:00 A. M. and 10:00 P. M.

Mendota, La Salle, Bloomington, Decatur, Galesburg, Burlington, Ottumwa, Keokuk, Quincy, Hannibal, St. Joseph and all points in Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, via C. B. & Q. and Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. and Missouri Railroad; arrive at 6:30 A. M. and 8:15 P. M., depart at 9:00 A. M. and 9:15 P. M.

Dixon, Fulton, Lyons Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Toledo, Marshalltown, and points West in Iowa via Chicago, Fulton and Iowa Central, Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska, and Cedar Rapids and Missouri Railroad; arrive at 6:00 A. M. and 8:05 P. M., depart at 9:00 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.

Elgin, Belvidere, Beloit, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Mineral Point, Galena, Dubuque, Independence, Cedar Falls, Fort Dodge and Sioux City, to Prairie du Chien, La Crosse, St. Paul, and all points West and North in Missouri via Galena & Chicago Union Beloit and Madison, Illinois Central, Mineral Point, Dubuque and Sioux City and Dubuque and Western Railroad, and Western Stage Co.; arrive at 5:00 A. M. and 3:55 P. M., depart at 9:00 and 9:10 P. M.

Elgin, Richmond, McHenry and Algonquin, via Galena and Chicago Union and Fox River Valley Railroad; arrive at 11:30 A. M., depart at 4:00 P. M.

Woodstock, Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Menasha, Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, La Crosse, Winona, Red Wing and St. Paul, via Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and Mississippi River; arrive at 11:35 A. M. and 9:10 P. M., depart at 8:35 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Elkhorn, Mt. Carroll, Ripon, Berlin, Portage City, Sparta, La Crosse and St. Paul via Chicago and Milwaukee and La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad and Mississippi River; arrive at 11:35 A. M. and 8:50 P. M., depart at 8:45 A. M. and 8:35 P. M.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Goods too late for sending at the office can be delivered to Messengers at Depots who will receipt and forward. JAS. C. FARGO, Sup't. D. B. COOKE, Agent. Chicago, June 1st, 1863.

Business Cards.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, 83 Clark street and 128 Randolph street, Chicago. Will prosecute and collect Claims for Pensions, Bounty and Prize Money, Arrears of Pay, &c. Applicants can call at the office or address by mail.

GALLOWAY & CO., Packers and Provision Dealers, Offer Smoked Hams at 7 cents per pound and Smoked Shoulders at 5 cents per pound, warranted. We have a large amount of Meats on hand, mostly of our own brand. Extra Sugar Cured Hams, Shoulders, Dried Beef, &c., &c. Which we call attention of dealers generally. Liberal discounts made from the above prices on large orders. Packing and Smoke Houses, 192, 194 and 196 Canal street. Principal Office and Salesroom, 190, 192 & 194 SOUTH WATER STREET, Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. P. S.—We pack, render, cure, smoke, and give general attention to commission in the provision line. Refer to business men generally of Chicago.

C. H. COWAN & CO., 241 LAKE STREET, Will pay the highest market price for WOOL, HIDES, PELTS, RAGS, OLD METALS, BEESWAX and GINSENG.

WALKER & THOMAS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Room 5, Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington streets, Chicago. P. O. Drawer 5923. GILBERT C. WALKER. H. A. THOMAS.

ERNEST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois. Loans negotiated on real estate security.

Water Cure.

ROUND HILL HOTEL AND WATER CURE, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Those wishing to get away from the heat of cities or the cares of business, will find few as desirable summer resorts. It couples the most romantic mountain scenery with the best hotel accommodations; is easy of access, the railroad running through the town; and the charges moderate.

A water cure is connected with the hotel, where invalids can, in addition, receive the best hydropathic treatment.

Dr. HALSTED'S success in the treatment of women's diseases is well known. The cure is speedy and reliable. Those brought on beds, even are soon enabled to walk. Over four hundred cases of spinal diseases, paralysis, and loss of the use of limbs, have been restored; and numerous cures have been made of various stubborn difficulties which had lingered without help for years. For the success in treating more ordinary complaints, and the great favor given the Turkish, Chemical and other Baths, see Circular, sent gratis.

KENOSHA WATER CURE. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. CHAS. F. REED, M. D. Kenosha, Wisconsin.

LAKE VIEW WATER CURE. We can accommodate a few more patients and boarders. Send for Circulars. DR. J. B. GULLY. Box 3129, Chicago, Illinois.

A CARD. The Marine Company of Chicago.

The Stockholders of this institution having contributed and paid in NEW CASH CAPITAL, THE MARINE COMPANY OF CHICAGO is now ready to transact a General Business, and offers its services to customers and correspondents, in all monied transactions. Under its amended charter, two distinct departments are established:

1. A General Deposit, Collection and Loan Department.
2. A Savings and Trust Department.

The business and transactions of each department are required to be entirely distinct and independent of each other, so that in no event shall the funds of the Savings Department be jeopardized by the other transactions or business of said Company.

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS. AID TO VISION. It requires great knowledge and experience to adapt Spectacles properly to the eye, and it is as improper to wear them too weak as too strong. ... JAMES FOSTER, JR., & CO., Opticians and Instrument Makers.

CHICAGO INFIRMARY AND HEALING INSTITUTE, No. 130, South Clark street, corner of West Van Buren street. The Examination and Medical Department under the charge of Mrs. Jennie Dutton, ... L. BASCOM & CO., Proprietors.

DR. BOYNTON'S PETROLEUM Metallic and Roofing VARNISH. Unequalled for Iron Work, Roofing Purposes and for SHIP PAINTING. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st., Wholesale Western Agents.

FRENCH ARTIFICIAL EYES. A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF MOST PERFECT WORKMANSHIP. Can be worn without pain. Call and examine them, or address GALE BROTHERS, Dealers in Druggists Novelties, 202 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuss will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, ...

Real Estate.

BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY. FOR SALE, ON THE NORTH BRANCH CANAL, 800 feet of well docked Water Lots, ranging ... This Canal extends from the Chicago River ... north of Chicago avenue, to Halsted street, ... The Canal property is well adapted to manufacturing purposes, lumber, wood or coal yards, tanneries, &c. ... TERMS LIBERAL. OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

GOOD BUSINESS LOT ON SOUTH WATER STREET FOR SALE. Southeast corner of South Water street and Michigan avenue, ... OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY. 200,000 acres in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin—Improved and unimproved—for sale. Pamphlets gratuitously describing same, furnished. ... W. J. BARNEY, office No. 2, over 113 Randolph street, Chicago. Post Office Box 3888.

VALUABLE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Five Stores on Lake street, four Stores on South Water street, three Stores on Franklin street, near Lake, forty Lots in one block, near Union Park, with gas, water and sewer conveniences; the splendid residence and grounds now occupied by William Lill; house fronting Union Park and Washington Street, with 265 feet front on the Park, valued in 1856 at $75,000, will be sold very cheap. Also, other valuable property. ... 8 Court House.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

We offer for sale the following valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Governor JOSEPH D. WELLS:

Forty acres, the southeast quarter of southeast quarter section 1, township 39 north, range 13 east, fronting 40 rods on Chicago avenue, and 80 rods on Western avenue.

Out lot or block 2 in Canal Trustees Subdivision of section 7, 39 north, 14 east—10 acres.

Block 18, in Wright's subdivision of the northeast quarter, section 19, township 39 north, range 14 east—10 acres.

The three tracts of land above mentioned, are a quarry lands, and of great value.

Five acres in the subdivision of the west half of the southeast quarter of section 18, township 39, range 14, bounded on the south by Twelfth street.

Forty acres, in section 3, township 38, range 14. This land is dry and can be made into homes. The whole of it is covered with oak trees. The water is pure and sweet. No more inviting lots for occupation can be found in the vicinity of the city.

River lot, 360 feet, on the North Branch of the Chicago River, bounded south by Clybourne avenue, 80 feet on the avenue. The lots in Sheffield's Addition.

Sixteen lots in Ridgely's Addition, fronting on Green street, being lots 1 to 16 in Block 8, between Pratt and Phillip's streets each lot 24 or 25 by 125 feet deep.

All the above named property will be sold on liberal terms.

OGDEN FLEETWOOD & CO., Cor. Lake and Clark streets.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms. Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate, thirty miles south of Philadelphia, by railroad, rich soil, produces large crops, twenty acre tracts, at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years, good business openings, good society. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Postmaster, Vineland, Cumberland Co., N. J. Letters answered. Papers containing full information, will be sent free.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. Lots corner of Washington and State street. Lots corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street. Lots 212, 214 and 216 Wabash avenue. Lot No 163 Michigan avenue. Lots on Michigan avenue, south of Twelfth street. Lot of two acres south part of the city. Lots corner of Jackson and Wells street. Farms and improved land, ... Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 2 Walker's Building.

TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, situated in the South Division, between Buena Vista and Hanover and State and Leavitt streets. To any one purchasing for subdivision, or investment, this presents a rare opportunity. For sale by GEO. M. HIGGINSON, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS, In the City of Chicago, At Auction, June 17th, 1863.

The articles of association of the "Chicago Land Company" require that the trust shall be closed in the period of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand, at the time belonging to the association, shall be sold at Public Auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third Wednesday, the 17th day of June 1863. The undersigned, Trustees of the "Chicago Land Company," will therefore on Wednesday, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the city of Chicago:

749 Lots in Sheffield's Addition to Chicago.
... Elston Addition, west side of North Branch.
... Wight's ... west ...
... Original Town of Chicago.

Also, Mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about $11,000. 34 Contracts, covering 38 Lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000. ... The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold. MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee. Chicago, March 14th, 1863.

Commission Merchants.

A. E. KENT & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 32 Pearl street, New York, And 14 South Wells street, Chicago. Cash advances made when desired.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York. A. AKIN. J. H. HURLBUT.

SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 68 Lasalle street, Office No. 1. S. SHERMAN, J. BASSETT, C. G. COOLEY, Formerly of Wright, Sherman & Co., late with Ewing, Briggs & Co.

BATES, STONE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 219 South Water street, Chicago. We have removed one door west of our old stand, where we have greater facilities for our increasing business.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 188 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Business confined strictly to Commission.

BREITHAUPT & WILSON, Importers and Commission Merchants, 17 Beaver street, New York. Best attention given to Consignment of Domestic Produce.

VAN WAGENEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 188 South Water street, Chicago. Cash advances made on consignments to Buffalo, Oswego and New York, with privilege of sale at either place. R. D. VAN WAGENEN, R. E. JORDAN, ROSCOE B. PROBOCK.

ROSSETER, SHELDON & PERKINS, GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 246 SOUTH WATER ST., P. O. Box 2834. CHICAGO. Orders for all kinds of goods promptly filled, and consignments of Country Produce solicited. Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; S. D. Mack, New York; Morris & Chalfant, Cincinnati; E. F. Hudson & Co., St. Louis. E. W. ROSSETER, D. HENRY SHELDON, W. B. PERKINS.

WHEELER, LEONARD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Cor. South Water and Wells streets, In the Iron Building (up-stairs) Chicago, Ill. Sight Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit. Advances made on all kinds of Produce in Store, also on Shipments East at best rates. C. T. WHEELER, Chicago. F. W. LEONARD, J. K. LEONARD, Pekin, Ill.

LEDUC & GIBBS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal. Warehouse 63 and 64 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. J. LEDUC. F. R. GIBBS.

PENISTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL. REFERENCES—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston. Middleton & Co., New York. Snow & Burgess, do. Johnson & Bayley, do. Cash advances made on consignments to Providence, Flour, &c., to the above house by HENRY MILWARD, 15 Lasalle street, Chicago.

To Capitalists.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—To be sold, the undivided one-half of a BREWERY, situated in the village of Manitowoc, Dane County, Wisconsin, ... Apply to EDWARD HUGGINS, ...

Financial.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Stock Books of this Company will be closed on the fifth day of June next for one week, to perfect the arrangement for a consolidation with the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company. ... A. E. DOWNS, Secretary. Chicago, May 1863.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.—Pursuant to the decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding bills of the RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, must deposit the same with him ... JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver. Providence, R. I., Jan. 1863.

Copartnership.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership ...

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1863.

THE CITY.

REINSTATED.—O. R. Ransom, who was expelled some time ago from the Board of Trade, has been reinstated in membership by a unanimous vote of the Directors.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the Home this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FOR MURFREESBORO.—Small parcels and letters for the Board of Trade Battery and 88th regiment will be forwarded by the War Committee, if left at 15 City Railway Block by to-morrow noon.

UNION GUARDS.—Every member of the Union Guards is notified to be present this (Wednesday) evening, at the Light Guard Hall, corner of State and Randolph streets, at eight o'clock.

STRAWBERRIES.—E. Hollister & Co., Commission Merchants, 16 Dearborn street, are receiving daily from 100 to 150 boxes of magnificently luscious strawberries and cherries from the celebrated nurseries at South Bend, Ind., and Cleveland, Ohio. The strawberries are the very ne plus ultra of this delicious fruit.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held yesterday morning upon the body of a man, about seventy years of age, who was found on the shore of the Lake, near the brewery of G. Metz. He was working as a joiner in Lill's brewery, and lived at Davis' boarding-house, on Green Bay road. No signs of violence were found upon him.

DROWNED.—Moses Hirschfield was drowned on Sunday afternoon, off the Illinois Central breakwater at the foot of Adams street. Any one finding the body and notifying his father, corner of Union and Washington streets, will confer a lasting favor, and will be suitably rewarded. He was dressed in dark clothing, and was about fifteen years of age.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS TO-DAY.—That fine property on the lake shore this side of Ringgold street, will be sold this morning at 10 o'clock. It furnishes a rare chance for those who desire a lot for a fine residence. An entire square will also be offered for sale, thought by many to be the most desirable in the city on account of the lake view as well the location. Sale on the ground.

SVEA SOCIETY.—At a regular meeting held at the Society's rooms in Newberry's building, corner of Wells and Kinzie streets, last Saturday, June 6th, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing half year: John A. Nelson, President; Charles Blomgren, Vice President; Francis E. Lockwick, Secretary; Peter M. Almini, Cashier; Charles Engrist, Librarian.

KILLED BY THE CARS.—A lad named Daniel Dean, eight years of age, who followed picking up grain at the depots for an occupation, was instantly killed at the Northwestern Depot, yesterday. He was attempting to get into a grain car while in motion, but missing his footing, stumbled and was run over, the wheels cutting one leg off and mangling the body in a frightful manner.

HO! FOR MILWAUKEE.—All persons desiring to visit Milwaukee, or to go on a pleasure trip, will remember the excursion to that place by the West Indiana Street M. E. Sabbath School, to-morrow (Thursday). Cars leave the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Depot at 7:45 a. m.—giving the excursionists six hours in Milwaukee, and return early in the evening.

THEATRE—AURORA FLOYD.—This exciting drama, from the novel of the same name, will be presented at the Theatre to-night, with Mr. Chanfrau as "Steve the Lofty," in which he met with great success in Boston. Miss Hosmer appears as "Aurora Floyd," and the piece is otherwise well cast, and will doubtless attract a crowded house for the only two nights it can be presented—Wednesday and Thursday.

THE SCALDING CASE.—We mentioned, in the latter part of last month, the arrest of Hugh Dorisn for severely scalding his wife as she lay in bed, with a kettle of hot water. At that time Dorisn was held for further examination. In the Police Court, the testimony of the wife, who has recovered from her injuries, was taken, and she claimed to know nothing of the circumstances. It was also shown that she was very drunk at the time. At this juncture the charge against Dorian was changed to that of being disorderly, and he was fined $10, and sent to the Bridewell for sixty days.

SMASH-UP OF A FREIGHT TRAIN.—On last Saturday night, as the out-going freight train on the Illinois Central railroad was approaching Manteno, a cow attempted to run across the track, but was caught by the engine and thrown upon the edge of the platform, from which she rolled upon the track, after the engine had passed. A portion of the train was thrown from the track, and seven freight cars piled up in grand confusion. A very respectable pile of kindling was made in a very brief period of time, well saturated with molasses and sugar, fifteen hogsheads of which were unceremoniously opened and distributed. No lives were lost, except that of the cow, and that should have been insured for $5,000 to cover the damage to the cars.

EMIGRANTS FROM LIVERPOOL.—The following passengers whose passage was paid for at the office of Mr. Henry Greenebaum, in this city, sailed from Liverpool as follows:

May 19, per ship Chancellor—Peter Riley, Catherine McNulty, Bridget Brown, Martin Wiley, Richard Towers, Julia Toohy, James Toohy, Celia Giraughty, Timothy Murphy, Jr., Bridget Mahoney.

May 24, per ship Australia—Catherine Foley, Margaret Foley, John O'Brien, Mary O'Brien, Ellen O'Brien, John Lunney, Thomas Lunney, Dominick Connors, wife and two children, Eliza Brown, Michael McGrath, Ann McGrath, Michael Shay, Hugh Shields, wife and two children, Michael Hogan, Daniel Sullivan, Michael Ryan, John Rae, Grace Rae, Daniel Murphy, David Burns, Catherine Sullivan, Michael Kennedy, Mary Kennedy and child, John Bolear, David Dwyer, Mrs. John Dalton and family, Johanna O'Connor, John Kelly, Thomas J. Kelly, Honora Walsh, Jeremiah Twomey and William Spencer.

BOOK NOTICE.—"The Life of President Lincoln; or, The Pioneer Boy, and how he became President," has reached its Ninth Thousand in the short time it has been published. Below we give a copy of a letter, received by the author from the son of the President, who is now in Harvard University:

CAMBRIDGE, April 17, 1863.

REV. MR. THAYER—*Dear Sir:* I received, a few days since, a copy of the "Pioneer Boy," for which I wish to return my thanks. I am very much pleased with the book as an interesting story; and I find that, in reading it, many things are recalled which I had forgotten. You have been singularly successful in avoiding errors, as I find I have, at some time, heard nearly everything you narrate from a "reliable gentleman."

With the best wishes for its success, I remain, yours very truly, ROB'T T. LINCOLN.

Messrs. Robinson & Post, of this city, are the General Western Agents for the above work. See their advertisement for agents.

The Gridiron Swindle.

We were surprised to see the name of Hon. E. M. Haines, of Lake, among those who voted for the "Gridiron" swindle, but on inquiry, received the following explanation, which looks creditable: One of our delegation, Mr. Cook, voted for the bill when his name was called, in order to move a reconsideration, but concluded afterwards that it were better to get Mr. Haines to do it, who is an experienced parliamentarian. Haines had voted against the bill. Mr. Cook, therefore, changed his vote to the negative, and Mr. Haines, his to the affirmative. The only Republicans in the House who willfully helped to pass the infamous swindle were, Sedgwick of DeKalb, Gale of Ogle, and Mann of Du Page. How much it cost to procure their votes is better known to Goudy than to the public.

City Railways.

The present City Railway Company intend laying a track on Canal street, and a branch on Blue Island avenue, each running to the City Limits, as soon as the sewerage on these streets is completed. The tracks would have been laid in advance but for the fact that in the construction of the sewerage they would have to be torn up. These tracks are all that the people of the West Division desire for their accommodation. This privilege is granted to the company in their corporate rights, and they are under obligations to the Council to keep half the street in order. [illegible]

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSION ON TEXT BOOKS.

The New Colored School Established—Appointment and Transfers of Teachers—Condition of the School.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon. Present, Messrs. Carpenter, Foster, Brentano, Moseley, Newberry, Ryder, Steele, Taft, Wahl, Ward, Wentworth, Holden, Haven, Sheahan.

In the temporary absence of the chairman, upon motion of Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Moseley took the chair, and the Secretary read the minutes, which were approved.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The Chairman, Mr. Haven, having arrived, took his seat, and announced that the usual time of organization had arrived. At the recent election he expressly stipulated that he should act as President only to this time. He would therefore respectfully resign, and ask the Board to elect a President.

Mr. Moseley moved to proceed to the election of a President, and nominated W. L. Newberry. The election resulted in his unanimous choice.

Mr. Newberry, upon taking the chair, said: Gentlemen, I sincerely thank you for the compliment you have conferred upon me, and the very handsome vote by which you have elected me. Under ordinary circumstances, I should feel highly gratified at this kind mark of your regard. My health, however, is such that it may be necessary for me to leave the city before long. Should it be so, I shall return the office to you. No position to which I might be elevated could give me greater satisfaction. I look upon the system of education in this city as one of immense importance, upon which hinges not alone the welfare of the city, but also of the country. Every thing that I can do shall be cheerfully done to promote the interests of these institutions.

Mr. Haven moved that the present committee, continue until the new appointments are made. Carried.

NEW ROOMS.

Mr. Ward of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported that they had added a new room in District 12, in the same building where two rooms are now occupied, the whole being obtained at an annual rent of $100.

A new room in the Skinner school, formerly intended for a furnace room, had been fitted up at a cost of $255, not estimating furniture.

THE DEARBORN SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT.

At the Dearborn school $276.65 had been expended for 1,729 yards of filling, $26.88 for grading, $15.00 for raising workshop, $90 for repairs on roof, $68 for taking up hydrants. At the Ogden school, $46 were expended for introducing water.

THE NEW COLORED SCHOOL.

The committee further reported that they had procured the Mission School, corner of Fourth Avenue and Taylor street, for the colored school, which would accommodate 300 pupils. Mr. S. D. Ward was in charge of the building and would let the use of it at $100 per annum. There were at present 123 colored children in the schools, as follows: Dearborn, 25; Jones, 70; Scammon, 4; Kinzie, 0; Franklin, 0; Washington, 2; Moseley, 1; Brown, 2; Foster, 5; Ogden, 2; Newberry, 0; Skinner, 7; Haven, 5; so that the building was amply large to accommodate those scholars.

NEW SEATS.

The committee further reported that thirty new seats had been placed in the Franklin School, twelve in the Washington, twelve in the Foster, sixteen in the Kinzie, at a cost of $78 75.

Upon motion the report was accepted, and also the recommendation for the colored school.

Upon motion of Mr. Taft, the Secretary was ordered to open a school there immediately.

PARTITIONS.

Mr. Ward reported in favor of having partitions made in the lower halls of the Washington, Kinzie and Franklin Schools, and that the work be done during vacation.

TEXT BOOKS.

Mr. Steele spoke in the matter of text books, advocating uniformity, and that if any change is to be made, now is the proper time, before the schools in the new sections of the city are fully organized, so that they may avail themselves of new books in use in other schools. He strongly advocated Sargent's Readers, and moved that his primer and series be introduced into the schools, to take effect at the commencement of the new school year. He stated that during the space of two months, for the purpose of introduction, the prices would be as follows: Primer 5c, 1st Reader 7c, 2d do 10c, 3d do 15c, 4th do 20c; after introduction, the scale of prices would be as follows: Primer 15c, 1st Reader 22c, 2d do 35c, 3d do 50c, 4th do 67c.

Mr. Holden made a long speech in favor of Parker and Watson's Readers, and depreciating a criticism of them which appeared in the TRIBUNE.

Mr. Sheahan moved that the whole subject of change in Readers and Spellers, be postponed until the first meeting in January. The ayes and noes were called upon the motion, the vote resulting as follows:

AYES—Messrs. W. H. Ryder, J. W. Sheahan, L. B. Taft, J. Wentworth.

NOES—Messrs. P. Carpenter, J. H. Foster, L. Haven, President, L. Brentano, C. N. Holden, F. Moseley, H. T. Steele, C. Wahl, W. Ward.

The question then recurred on the report of Mr. Steele, recommending Sargent's Readers.

Mr. Wahl moved to amend, by introducing Parker & Watson's readers.

Messrs. Sheahan and Steele read communications from S. C. Griggs & Co., relative to Sanders' readers and their superiority in point of literary merit, economy and finish. Lists of publications, scales of prices, &c., were also read, showing a difference in price for the whole series of Sanders' and Parker & Watson's readers, of eighty cents in favor of Sanders'.

Mr. Holden spoke again in favor of Parker & Watson, taking up the argument of weight. Sanders' readers weighed forty-one ounces, while Parker & Watson's weighed fifty-three ounces. This was a new view of the question, but did not seem to strike the Board with any peculiar weight.

Mr. Ryder spoke against a change, in the matter of economy. While we were at war, hardly knowing whether we had a Government or schools, he thought it was entirely unnecessary to change books. However much publishers might write on prices and economy, a change must cost the city thousands of dollars. It could not be otherwise. He hoped there would be no change.

Mr. Holden, in reply, contended that it would cost parents more to keep the old books in than to get the new books. It was a money-saving institution.

Mr. Haven said a short time since several gentlemen of the Board worked hard to make books cheap. An injunction was sued out to prevent cheap books. They who worked against it then are fearful now that books will cost something. A short time ago if these men had united with us, we could have got books at wholesale. A change at some time is necessary and important.

When school books have been used so long that scholars have committed them to memory, all interest in them is lost. Grant that a new series costs something more, the book will last certainly a year more and will amply make up for the slight difference in price.

The ayes and noes were taken upon Mr. Wahl's amendment, giving preference to Parker & Watson's Readers over Sargent's, as follows:

AYES—Carpenter, Foster, Haven, Brentano, Holden, Ryder, Sheahan, Wahl, Ward.

NOES—Moseley, Newberry, Sheahan, Steele, Taft, Wentworth.

The question then recurred upon the report recommending Sargent's Readers in place of Sander's, with the amendment, giving preference to Parker & Watson's over Sargent's, resulting as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Carpenter, Foster, Haven, Brentano, Holden, Moseley, Newberry, Steele, Wahl, Ward.

NOES—Messrs. Ryder, Sheahan, Wentworth.

And Parker and Watson's Readers were adopted.

It seems from the presentation of the whole matter in relation to change of Readers, that Sanders' Series have been in use in our city public schools for a long period of time, and although every effort was made by the publishers to retain them in use, the good of the schools demanded a change in favor of something more progressive; and no doubt the Board of Education have shown a wise discrimination in adopting Parker and Watson's Readers. These Readers are comparatively new, but have gained a popularity unprecedented.

They have been adopted by the State Board of Education as the only text-books in reading for the State of Minnesota, have been quite recently adopted as the text book for the public schools of Buffalo, and, as we understand, are becoming quite generally used in the best schools both East and West.

PRIMARY GEOGRAPHIES DROPPED.

Upon motion of Mr. Haven, the Primary Geographies were dropped from the list of text-books now in use in the schools.

AMENDMENT TO THE RULES.

Mr. Ryder offered the following amendment to the rules of the Board:

A written report shall be annually made to this Board by the Book Committee, containing facts and suggestions in regard to the text books in use in the several schools. Said report shall be presented to the Board at the regular meeting in the month of May, at which any member of the Board may propose such changes in the text books in use in the schools as he may choose, all of which propositions for changes in text books shall lie over to the next regular meeting for consideration. But it shall not be in order for any member of the Board, at any other time, to propose any changes in the text books in use in the schools, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Board. All changes in text books in use in the schools shall take effect at the opening of the fall term, unless otherwise ordered by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the Board.

The communication was adopted.

MEDALS.

Mr. Carpenter, from the Committee on Medals, reported in favor of awarding only fifty medals this year in the place of sixty-seven last year, and that they be smaller in size, and that no school receive more than seven. Adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPOINTMENTS, &C.

Mr. Foster, from the Committee on Appointment of Teachers, reported the following:

CERTIFICATES.

Teachers certificates were granted to the following applicants: [illegible] ... Cynthia C. Ramstead, Sarah [illegible] Harriet L. Wickiser.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments and transfers were also made:

Jane Colver, appointed to the Dearborn School; Sophia A. Burton, Scammon School; Gertrude G. Deggett and Hattie G. Lovering, Kinzie School; Flora B. Parish, Franklin School; Jeannie De C. Fletcher and Nannie D. Warner, Washington School; Tammie E. Flowers, Fanny Gorley, Laura A. Morris, Foster School; Ardelia J. Elwood, Lizzie A. Pollock, Newberry School; Clara L. Baldwin, Branch of Newberry School; Josephine A. Dinet, Branch of School No. 12.

TRANSFERS.

Charlena Knight was transferred from the Dearborn to the Branch of the Bridgeport School; Martha P. Fenimore, from the Scammon to the Branch of the Bridgeport School.

FOR CONFIRMATION.

The following teachers were confirmed:—Julia M. Babcock and Fannie Nichols, Jones School; Roxana F. Beecher, Scammon School; Mary J. Lyman, Franklin School; Annie McLaren and Lizzie W. Pickering, Foster School; Ophelia Gulliver and Lucy E. Ransom, Ogden School; M. E. Waterman and Laura A. Leonard, Skinner School.

TEXT BOOKS AGAIN.

Mr. Steele offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rule of the Board in respect to the introduction of new text books, be varied to allow the introduction of the Parker and Watson's Primer and Readers on the following terms: Primer 8c; 1st Reader 15c; 2d do 23c; 3d do 30c; 4th do 45c; and that the offer of Parker and Watson as now made be accepted as to sale and purchase of books in the exchange, provided that the retail price of Parker and Watson's books shall not be raised while said books are in school.

After an hour's discussion of a rambling nature, upon motion of Mr. Taft, the resolution was divided; the first part closing at the end of the scale of prices.

The question was then taken upon the first part of the resolution as divided, and prevailed, after another discussion. The question then recurred upon the second part of the resolution. Another discussion commenced, when several previous questions were called, several decisions made, &c., and the second part prevailed.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Secretary read a communication from Henry S. Noyes, acting President of the Northwestern College at Evanston, stating that some years ago the trustees of the University donated six perpetual scholarships to the High School, to be selected by the proper authorities, and that no use had yet been made of the offer. Referred to the Committee on the High School.

VACANCIES IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Wentworth, from the Committee on the High School, reported a communication from Mr. Howland, Principal of that school, setting forth that there are in the building 360 desks, or deducting those removed for registers and stoves, 348. There are now in school 253 pupils, probably forty three will graduate, and 10 or 12 more leave during this term, so that to commence the next year with a full school, 160 pupils will not be too many.

TEXT BOOKS AGAIN.

Mr. Holden offered a motion that the change now made in text books, take effect at the opening of the Fall term in September. Carried.

LAID ON TABLE.

The Secretary read a communication from a gentleman in Holstein, asking for the use of the school building at that place, for Sabbath School purposes. The communication was laid upon the table.

RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Miss Carpenter of the Kinzie School was accepted; after which the Board adjourned.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Meeting at Bryan Hall.

The meeting called at the rooms of the Christian Association, was so numerously attended that it was found necessary to procure a larger room. T. B. Bryan, Esq., who had been waited upon by a committee, with the request to attend and preside, tendered the use of his hall, to which they adjourned, and the meeting was opened at 3 o'clock by prayer by Rev. Z. M. Humphrey. The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, after which Rev. Mr. Humphrey, being called upon, gave an interesting description of the Soldiers' Home at Philadelphia, which he had recently visited. These establishments are large, commodious, and are furnished and managed in a manner calculated to remind the soldier of his home. He also read a letter giving an account of their management—how they are officered and conducted, description of the furniture, articles of food kept on hand, &c., &c. These Soldiers' Homes receive all their expenses from voluntary contributions, and have never received a dollar from the Government. Rev. Mr. H. closed by expressing an earnest hope that the citizens of Chicago would establish here a Soldiers' Home—not as a matter of charity to the soldiers, but as a Christian and humane duty from the citizens towards those who have endured and sacrificed so much for us.

Col. C. H. Baker, (acting Colonel of cavalry for Tennessee) being present, was called upon, and stated that he had been in the Army of the Cumberland in the capacity of a surgeon, and before this war, was also in the Crimean and French wars. He had, perhaps, witnessed more of the beneficial results of Soldiers' Homes than any other person present. One of the largest in the United States is at Nashville—has none of the appearances of a hospital, but is really a HOME, and the soldiers so realize and appreciate it. He gave an account of the manner in which it is conducted, &c., and closed with some important suggestions as to the organization and conducting of the Home in Chicago.

Mr. Stuart of Philadelphia made some pertinent remarks as to what had been done in Philadelphia and Boston in this direction, and earnestly urged forward the work just begun in Chicago.

After remarks from Revs. Humphrey, Patterson, Tuttle, Mr. Jacobs and others, as to the best plan for organizing, on motion of Mrs. Livermore, a committee (of an equal number of ladies and gentlemen) was appointed to adopt a constitution and by-laws, and mature a plan of organization. The nominating committee reported the following names who were elected said organizing committee: Mrs. Nelson Ludington, Mrs. Ambrose Foster, Mrs. Dr. Evarts, Mrs. E. S. Wadsworth, Mrs. J. C. Haines and Mrs. M. O. Walker; of gentlemen, Messrs. T. B. Bryan, H. W. Hinsdale, W. F. Ogden, W. H. Clarke, Jonathan Burr and Rev. R. W. Patterson. Mr. T. B. Bryan was chosen as chairman of the committee.

The above named committee are requested to meet at the office of T. B. Bryan, at 3 o'clock this Monday afternoon.

On motion of Mrs. Livermore, the meeting adjourned to meet in Bryan Hall at 3 o'clock prompt, on Saturday next, to hear the report from the committee, and to proceed to the organization.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Contested Election.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The people vs. Sherman and Rose—Yesterday morning this Court, Judge Goodrich presiding, in these cases, rendered a decision, on the application to file the information, which was, as our readers have been informed, resisted by the defendants.

The decision was that the information should be filed.

The court held that whatever might be the inconvenience of the citizen holding the office, and who by the returns had the apparent right, in being called upon to defend his title, yet the great object of preserving the purity of the elective franchise, without which the Government fell into anarchy and confusion, and the considerations of public good, required, that whenever there was reasonable cause to believe that the incumbent was in office by fraudulent votes, the party in whose favor the majority of legal votes were given should have the opportunity to contest the right. Process was therefore awarded against the defendants, returnable on the 4th Monday of this month.

RECORDER'S COURT.—In this court, yesterday, in the case of the People vs. Conkright, B. Carthew became surety in $500 from day to day. Mary Hughes, tried for larceny, was found guilty and sent for one year to the penitentiary. In the case of Conkright et al., the recognizance was dismissed. John Smith, tried for stealing a pair of pants, was found guilty and sent for one year to the penitentiary. Caroline Fram, for larceny, was sent for ninety days to the county jail. In the case of Boardman vs. Boardman, rule on defendant to plead answer and demur instanter. Default of defendant taken and entered.

The Grand Jury returned the following true bills: People vs. John Fox, Garrett Fox, James Fox, John Flynn and Eli Casey, five indictments for burglary; Anna Burgett, two indictments for larceny; Mary Soerget, larceny—plea of not guilty—Fred. Dinning surety in $250 from day to day; D. B. Van Patten, two indictments for passing counterfeit bank bills; Stephen Nixon, arson; Michael Connor, perjury; Henry Tilston, larceny—plea of not guilty; Isaac Lawrence, assault—plea of not guilty; John Golden, assault—plea of not guilty; Eliza Scott, larceny—plea of not guilty; Sim Cole, Jenkins Prenell, Jones Petter, Joseph Smith, seven indictments for burglary—plea of not guilty for each party in all indictments.

In the case of the People vs. Greineisen for larceny—plea of not guilty—the defendant was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

Adjourned Meeting of the Mercantile Association.

The Mercantile Association held an adjourned meeting last evening for the discussion of the "Gridiron" railroad bill. Their rooms being occupied by the Manufacturers Association, the Merchants occupied a room over the store of James McKindley & Co. Mr. Edward Hempstead took the Chair on motion of Mr. McKindley. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Wicker called up the preamble and resolutions offered by him at the meeting on Monday night, and moved their passage. He expressed his uncompromising opposition to the scheme, and requested the Secretary to read a copy of the bill, which he furnished. The bill was accordingly read by the Secretary.

Mr. W. McKindley said it was, he believed, generally admitted that additional roads were required for the convenience of the traveling public. The question was whether the provisions of this bill, were such as were wanted by our citizens. He denied that the bill was unconstitutional, and deprecated the idea, which had been advanced, at the last meeting, that under no circumstances would the residents allow the track to be laid on Wabash Avenue. No good citizen, he said, could take other than lawful means. He analyzed the entire routes as projected in the bill. The track on Wabash Avenue would be objected to by the residents north of 12th street on that avenue, but south of 12th street everybody is in favor of the new road, because they require it in order to reach their homes. This is the case outside of the centre of the city. Fifty thousand people are demanding more ready means of access with the business portion of Chicago. When one person objects, one hundred are shouting for the new line. He was in favor of the bill and hoped the Governor would sign it.

Mr. N. Tuttle said "a short horse is soon curried." He did not believe that Mr. McKindley understood the subject which he had been talking about.

Mr. Wicker advocated his resolutions on constitutional grounds. He did not believe that if the Governor should sign the bill it would be legal or constitutional.

The vote was then taken on the preamble and resolutions of Mr. Wicker, and they were lost.

The meeting then adjourned.

KILLED.—Chas. Freidel, an employee in the machine shop of F. Porter Thayer's furniture establishment, No. 90 West Randolph street, about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, was caught in a belt, and instantly crushed to death between the shafting and timbers of the shop. He was 26 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of steamer Cleveland, which leaves for Lake Superior this evening.

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street and 123 South Clark street, clean and dye ladies' dresses, shawls, &c. Gents' coats, vests and pants renovated in a superior manner. Bonnets dyed, bleached and pressed in the latest style. mh10-8m

GO TO THE BEST—GO TO BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough practical business education.

☞ Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. may19-4w

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices, at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. ja3-4wks

☞ Geo. T Abbey, wholesale and retail dealer in guns, rifles, revolvers and sporting apparatus. Agent for Hazard's and Dupont's Powder, 136 Lake street. my29-1m

Thomas E. Hill's Penmanship.

HILL'S FAMILY RECORD, surrounded by the Lord's Prayer, executed with a pen in over thirty different styles of lettering and flourishing. Price $1. Post paid. *How to write plainly, rapidly, elegantly.* Enclose $1 for copies and full directions. Address THOS. E. HILL, Waukegan, Ill. may15-40t

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 9, 1863.

The money market shows very little change since yesterday. If anything currency is closer under the large demand for money for the past few days. The effect is plainly evident in the exchange market, parties being anxious to sell at lower rates. The selling range is still nominal at ⅛@¼, but very few houses insist on the upper figure except for small drafts. Several sell freely to customers at ⅛ when any considerable amount is called for. Par is all any of the banks will pay for it.

The discount range is 8@10 per cent., and large first class accommodations payable in New York are done by some of the banks at 7.

Gold opened in New York at 142¼, "curbstone," 142⅞ opening and closed at 142¼. Here the rate was 140@141, and we saw one house paying 142. The latter rate was above the general market.

Silver 125@130. Indiana State Bank and Kentucky 102. Canada 137. New Treasury Notes nominal, selling ¼@½ premium.

NATIONAL LOAN.—Messrs. Preston, Willard & Kean, Bankers, agents for this popular loan, inform us that they cannot receive subscriptions at par, for the 5-20-67 bonds, longer than the 30th of June, inclusive. For particulars see their advertisement. We sincerely hope our readers will invest all their spare funds in this capital security, at the earliest day possible.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Weekly Statement of Earnings for week ending June 6, 1863:

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	$14,070.39	6,326.90
Freight	21,372.45	14,419.96
Sundries	974.33	699.33
Total	36,417.17	21,547.81
Increase 1863	14,869.36	

New York Stock Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, June 9, 1863.

STOCKS—Lower.

Harlem	90	M. C.	114
C. & R. I.	95⅞	Miss. & Mo. grants	58
C. & N. W.	28	Quicksilver Co.	41
A. & T. H.	42	Reading	105⅞
Chi. & A. pfd	[illegible]	Harlem	[illegible]
M & P. D. C.	44⅞	Erie pfd	104¼
P. Ft. W. C.	70⅞	Erie	99
C. & T.	106⅞	N. Y. C.	118⅞
Gal & Chi.	99	Pac. Mail	181⅞
C & Pitts	84	Tenn. 6s	63
Ill. Cen. scrip	109⅞	Mo. 6s	68
M. S. gtd	112	C. & N. W. 2d	58
M. S.	131⅞		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 6s '81 c.	108¼@108⅞	U. S. 1 year cert.	101¼
do 7-30s	106⅞@106⅞	Treas'y 7-30s O. & A.	104⅞
U. S. 6s '81, regd	104⅞		

MONEY—Active at 6@7 per cent.

Sterling Exchange lower and dull. Sales of first class bills at 155@156.

Gold lower—opening at 41⅞, declining to 41⅞, and closing quiet at 42⅞.

Government stocks without decided change.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Gold closes at 142⅞@142¼. The deposits for 5-20's to-day were $1,100,000. Legal tenders are getting scarce and conversions restricted. Stocks closed irregular.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 9, 1863.

WEEKLY REVIEW—The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of trade and commerce during the past week, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending June 6, 1863.	Since Jan. 1, 1863.	Same time, 1862.
Flour, brls	42,809	544,432	673,295
Wheat bu	289,965	2,610,364	3,226,143
Corn bu	1,254,816	10,120,560	5,763,467
Oats bu	195,356	2,079,094	72,382
Rye bu	15,673	268,671	389,344
Barley bu	3,548	142,897	400,893
Seeds lbs	9,300	2,898,908	2,819,776
Potatoes bush	2,349	59,538	78,622
Beef brls	10	54	646
Pork brls	3,985	50,081	36,154
Cut Meats lbs	106,586	29,116,046	16,808,750
Lard lbs	45,175	20,569,018	16,770,113
Tallow lbs	68,254	1,786,341	217,112
Live Hogs No	13,810	660,581	213,570
Dr'sed Hogs No	[illegible]	193,294	172,881
Beef Cattle No	6,014	121,553	84,561
Hides lbs	241,277	8,087,996	6,543,222
Wool lbs	14,614	82,689	58,168
Lumber ft	12,647,000	96,614,000	61,993,500
Shingles No	3,880,000	41,849,000	26,987,500
Lath No	970,600	6,990,000	7,412,000
Timber ft	437,000	3,764,000	1,829,600
Posts No	4,837	260,345	298,890
Pickets No	2,000	227,000	1,500
Wood cords	3,679	24,308	23,539
Staves No	490,000	4,254,000	10,985,000
Salt brls	29,559	115,848	44,030
Highwines brls	498	18,647	31,398
Fish pkgs	1,188	7,622	5,810
Butter lbs	206,868	710,673	1,260,414
Dried fruit lbs	511,667	2,881,519	544,345
Apples brls	1,015	13,607	1,407
Broom Corn lbs	[illegible]	282,647	132,135
Millstuff lbs	[illegible]	2,332,480	2,345,294
Lead lbs	588,890	5,745,798	4,175,230
Coal tons	4,606	48,250	37,699

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending June 6, 1863.	Since Jan. 1, 1863.	Same time, 1862.
Flour brls	50,460	457,309	496,378
Wheat, bu	263,900	1,768,898	3,462,606
Corn, bu	1,266,495	8,761,864	5,174,646
Oats bu	211,220	1,851,398	562,116
Rye, bu	26,150	210,113	281,319
Barley, bu	350	27,343	141,194
Seeds, lbs	14,450	2,718,819	2,261,599
Potatoes, bu	2,558	26,666	627
Beef, brls	1,089	12,066	45,530
Pork, brls	6,046	198,864	265,445
Cut Meats, lbs	551,567	84,105,719	48,010,645
Lard, lbs	400,384	42,705,848	26,933,525
Tallow, lbs	88,345	1,493,134	2,099,024
Live Hogs, no	10,647	348,345	184,437
Dressed Hogs, no	[illegible]	47,098	59,495
Beef Cattle, no	4,963	98,920	44,989
Hides, lbs	470,252	7,927,941	4,224,574
Wool, lbs	2,859	86,446	213,888
Lumber, ft	5,787,800	50,511,664	58,217,513
Shingles, no	3,501,850	56,945,875	53,783,769
Lath, no	611,350	9,897,690	7,707,125
Timber, ft	3,300	211,965	134,759
Posts, no	6,078	54,468	119,609
Pickets, no	....	....	9,000
Wood, cords	....	....	831
Staves, no	80,000	2,448,480	2,453,850
Salt, brls	5,636	112,155	59,192
Highwines, brls	4,427	47,287	23,069
Fish, pkgs	168	2,812	1,583
Butter, lbs	324,165	873,214	1,056,429
Dried Fruit, lbs	22,400	687,739	314,211
Apples, brls	184	7,193	1,479
Broom Corn, lbs	98,005	660,391	527,497
Mill Stuffs, lbs	25,500	2,065,643	436,520
Lead, lbs	730,465	5,005,333	3,407,774
Coal, tons	90	2,814	9,328

RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barley. bu.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	4477	246	87885	10430	3229	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	689	22821	22429	22505	397	121
R. I. R. R.	1220	7700	30940	5600	1160	....
I. C. R. R.	1156	5482	37966	6877	1310	68
C. B. & Q. R. R.	436	3250	3360	7300	....	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	450	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
A. & St. L. R. R.	179	1680	13980	1009	....	....
Total	9056	43105	217945	54851	6133	219
Cor'dg day last year	10923	84297	310097	17107	3349	814

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Hides. lbs.	High wines. brls.	Live Hogs. No.	Dre'd Hogs. No.	Beef C'tle. No.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	....	....	45	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	1260	14770	50	....	....	....
R. I. R. R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
I. C. R. R.	....	[illegible]	....	100	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	....	[illegible]	....	....	....	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
A. & St. L. R. R.	....	[illegible]	....	....	....	169
Total	1260	27377	95	100	....	169
Cor'dg day last year	....	22718	270	1410	....	267

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

The general markets to-day were active and a shade lower, owing to less favorable news from New York.

The Flour market ruled quiet to-day, with sales of white winter extras at $6.10@6.50, and spring extras at $4.15@5.75. Superfine brands were in fair demand at [illegible].

The Wheat market opened ½@1c lower and the sales were moderate at $1.15 for No 2 Red; $1.12@1.16 for No 1 Spring; 95@96c for No 2 Spring; and 70@80c for Rejected Spring—the market closing firm.

Corn was active—opening ½@1c lower, but rallying under a brisk demand, and closing firm—with sales of about 175,000 bushels, at 46½@48½c for Canal and River Mixed afloat; 46½@47c for Mixed Corn in store; and 44@45½c for Rejected Corn in store.

Oats were in good request and firmer—with sales of No 1 at 56½@57½c—closing firm. Rye was neglected. Barley was active at $1.15@1.25. Highwines were in good demand and steady at 39½c.

Freights were ½@½c better—with light engagements, at 9½@10c for corn and 10½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 15½c for wheat to Oswego.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 9, 1863.

FREIGHTS—LAKE FREIGHTS—There is a good inquiry for vessels, and rates have advanced ½c ⅌ bushel on grain since yesterday, and ½@½c ⅌ bushel on the week. The engagements TO-DAY were as follows: To BUFFALO: Schr Hamilton, with wheat, at 10½c; schr Scandinavian, with corn, at 10c; schrs Delos, De Wolf, Courtwright, and New Lisbon, with corn, at 9½c. To OSWEGO: Schr Plymouth Rock, with wheat, at 15½c. To GODERICH: Schrs Persia, Northerner, and R. B. Campbell, all with wheat, at 7c.

"UP-LAKE" FREIGHTS—Lumber freights are plenty, and rates are firm, as follows:

From East Saginaw	2.75@3.00
From St. Clair River	1.50@—
From Lower Saginaw	2.50@—
From Depere	3.00@—
From Oconto	3.00@—
From Menominee	2.25@
From Muskegon	2.25@
From Grand Traverse	2.00@
From Grand River	1.75@
Coal from Erie per ton	1.00@
Salt from Lower Saginaw per brl	20@
Salt from Upper Saginaw per brl	25@

"LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS—There is no material change in rates since the date of our last review. We quote:

Flour to New York	$1.10
Flour to Boston	1.20
Flour to New York, all water	1.00
Flour to Montreal, via Sarnia	.65
Pork to Montreal, via Sarnia	1.00
Flour to Ogdensburgh, all lake	.70
Flour to Buffalo, all lake	40@45c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates since the date of our last review. We quote as follows:

	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	$1.25	$1.02	$0.70	$1.40
" rail and lake	1.15	0.95	0.65	1.30
To Boston, all rail	1.47	1.09	0.75	1.50
" rail and lake	1.30	1.05	0.70	1.40
To Philadelphia, rail & lake	1.15	0.95	0.65	1.30
To Baltimore, all rail	1.39	1.08	0.75	1.50
" rail and lake	1.15	0.95	0.65	1.30
To Buffalo, all rail	0.72	0.54	0.38	0.76
" rail and lake	0.55	0.47	0.33	0.66
To Montreal, all rail	1.09	0.79	0.50	1.00
To Prescott, all rail	1.09	0.79	0.50	1.00

CANAL FREIGHTS—There is no material change in rates. We quote:

UP FREIGHTS.

Corn From Beardstown	9@10c
" Havana	8½@9c
" Pekin	7½@8c
" Peoria	7@8c
" LaSalle	5c
" Ottawa	@4c
" Joliet	3c
Flour from St. Louis, per brl	40c

DOWN FREIGHTS.

Dry Lumber to St Louis	$5.00
Green Lumber to St Louis	6.00
Dry Lumber to Griggsville	4.00
" to Lasalle	1.75
Green Lumber to Lasalle	2.50
Dry Lumber to Peoria	2.75
Salt to St Louis	.40
Salt to Griggsville	.40
Salt to Peoria	.30

FLOUR—Received to-day, 9,065 brls; shipped, 9,887 brls. The receipts and shipments during the past week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
By Lake	472	54,431
By Canal	13,013	....
By G. & C. U. R. R.	5,939	....
By Ill Central R. R.	7,654	....
By C. & R. I. R. R.	3,378	....
By C. B. & Q. R. R.	5,379	....
By C. A. & St. L. R. R.	3,232	36
By C. & N. W. R. R.	4,483	....
By C. & M. R. R.	....	....
Three Eastern R. R.'s	869	4,993
Total last week	42,809	59,460
Total previous week	40,753	79,452
Corresponding week in 1862	53,273	37,838
Corresponding week in 1861	28,079	29,941

The Flour market has improved but little in activity. During the past week there has been a fair inquiry for spring supers, principally for the Canadian market, and sales have been moderate, at $3.90@4.00; but both spring and winter extras rule dull. The orders of shippers are very light, and there is absolutely no speculative inquiry. TO-DAY there was a limited demand for choice winter extras, but buyers and sellers were too far apart to admit of other than a few trifling sales, as follows: 100 brls choice white winter extra at $6.50; 100 brls "Marine Co" do at $6.12½; 100 brls "Central City" do at $6.50; 100 brls "Goodwin's Imperial" choice spring extra at $5.70; 100 brls low grade spring extra at $4.10; 100 brls fair do at $4.20; 100 brls do at $4.25; 100 brls winter super at $3.75; 200 brls spring super at $3.95; 200 brls do at $3.90; 100 brls low grade do at $3.55; 100 brls "Nashville City" white winter extra on p. t.

We quote the market at the close as follows:

White Winter extras	5.75@6.75
Red Winter extras	5.00@5.50
Winter superfine	4.00@4.50
Spring extras, choice	5.25@5.75
" fair to good	4.50@5.25
" low grade	4.15@4.25
Spring superfine	3.90@3.95
Rye Flour	4.25@

The amount of flour in store in this city is 50,502 brls, against only 54,496 brls on the corresponding date in 1862.

CORN MEAL.—The market is quiet but steady. We quote:

Bolted, ⅌ ton	$18.00@18.25
Unbolted, ⅌ ton	20.00@21.00

MILL STUFFS—There is a good demand for Bran, with but a light supply, and the most recent sales were at $12.00@12.50. We quote:

Bran and Shorts, ⅌ ton	$12.00@12.50
Coarse Middlings, ⅌ ton	14.00@15.00
Fine Middlings, ⅌ ton	17.00@18.00

WHEAT—Received to-day 43,105 bu; shipped, 55,073 bu. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the past week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
By Lake	....	253,900
By Canal	10,817	....
By G. & C. U. R. R.	59,147	....
By Ill. Central R. R.	19,530	....
By C. & R. I. R. R.	30,100	....
By C. B. & Q. R. R.	38,876	....
By C. A. & St. L. R. R.	6,007	....
By C. & N. W. R. R.	81,060	....
By C. & M. R. R.	....	....
Three Eastern R. R.'s	6,408	....
Total last week	289,965	253,900
Total previous week	230,067	58,225
Corresponding week in 1862	510,427	336,549
Corresponding week in 1861	429,927	349,143

There has been considerable activity in Wheat during the week, but the inquiry is chiefly for low grades, the prices of which have been maintained; but upper grades have been in but limited request, and the market closes ½@½c lower.

TO-DAY the market opened ½@1c lower, but at the close it rallied and closed firm. Sales were:—3,500 bu No 2 Red Winter in store (in S. B. and A. D. & Co's) at $1.15; 1,200 bu Rejected Red Winter (in same houses) at $1.00; 400 bu do at 99c; 400 bu do at 98c; 5,000 bu No 1 Spring (in A. D. & Co's and F. and T's) at 94; 1,200 bu do at 93½c; 400 bu do (in S. B. & Co's) at 92c; 4,000 bu Rejected Spring (in North side houses) at 80c; 400 bu do (in Fulton elevator) at 77c; 1,600 bu do (in H. W's) at 78½c; 1,200 bu do at 80c; 800 bu do (in F. & T's) at 76½c; 800 bu do at 76c.

The amount of wheat in store in this city is 899,920 bushels, against 846,766 bushels on the corresponding date in 1862.

The following table shows the quotations of each day's sales during the past week:

	No 1 Spring in store.	No 2 Spring in store.		No 2 Red in store.
June 3	1.12@1.17	96@98	1.17	@1.18
June 4	1.15@1.17	96@98		@1.18
June 5	1.12@1.17	94@98		
June 6	1.12@1.14	94@97		
June 8	1.12½@1.16¼	94@95		@1.15
June 9	1.12@1.16	92@96		@1.15

CORN—Received to-day, 217,945 bu; shipped, 219,428 bu. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
By Lake	....	1,264,875
By Canal	508,034	....
By G. & C. U. R. R.	103,940	....
By Ill. Central R. R.	154,920	....
By Chicago & R. I. R. R.	101,150	....
By C. B. & Q. R. R.	306,033	....
By C. A. & St. L. R. R.	57,929	....
By C. & N. W. R. R.	21,630	....
By C. & M. R. R.	....	....
Three Eastern R. R.'s	1,180	1,610
Total last week	1,254,816	1,266,485
Total previous week	1,391,279	1,607,975
Corresponding week in 1862	1,078,743	875,920
Corresponding week in 1861	987,646	489,698

There is still a brisk shipping inquiry for corn, and the market is unusually active, shippers taking hold very freely. Notwithstanding the continued liberal receipts, prices are pretty well maintained, there being no material change since the date of our last weekly review.

TO-DAY the market opened at a decline of ½c per bushel, but under a brisk inquiry it rallied and closed steady at yesterday's quotations. Sales were: 27,000 bu River High Mixed afloat at 49c; 11,000 bu River Mixed afloat at 48½c; 24,000 bu do at 48½c; 25,000 bu Canal Mixed afloat at 48½c; 16,000 bu Red Mixed afloat at 48c; 5,000 bu White Mixed afloat at 51c; 72,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 47c; 35,000 bu do at 46½c; 3,000 bu do at 46½c; 60,000 bu do at 46½c; 5,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 45c; 18,000 bu do at 45½c; 2,000 bu do at 45½c; 1,000 bu do at 45c.

The amount of Corn in store in this city foots up 1,455,400 bushels, against 1,753,005 bushels on the corresponding date in 1862.

The following table shows the daily quotations and sales of the leading grades during the past week:

June	Sales.	Mixed Corn in store.	River Mixed afloat.	Reject'd Corn in store.
3d	260,000	47 @47½c	49½@ c	— @ c
4th	225,000	48 @48½c	49½@51 c	45½@45½c
5th	200,000	47½@48½c	49½@51 c	46 @46½c
6th	200,000	47 @47½c	49½@51 c	46 @46½c
8th	300,000	46½@47½c	48½@51 c	45 @45½c
9th	275,000	46½@47 c	48 @49 c	45 @45½c

OATS—Received, to-day, 54,851 bushels; received last week, 195,356 bu; shipped last week, 211,220 bu. The market during the past week has ruled excited and active, and prices have fluctuated considerably—opening a week ago at 58c for No 1, advancing on the 4th inst. as high as 60c, and falling back to 56c on the 8th, and closing to-day at 57@57½c. TO-DAY the sales were as follows:—45,000 bu No 1 in store at 57c; 25,000 bu do at 57½c; 5,000 bu do at 56½c; 3,000 bu Rejected Oats in store at 5[illegible]c; 1,800 bu do at 53c.

By Sample: 1,400 burlaps No 1 at 60c on track—including sacks.

The following tables show the amount of Oats sold each day during the past week, with the range of quotations daily:

June	Bushels sold.	No 1 in store.
3d	150,000	59½@60½c
4th	80,000	60 @61½c
5th	50,000	58 @60c
6th	50,000	57½@58½c
8th	28,000	56 @57c
9th	80,000	56 @57½c

The amount of Oats in store in this city is 596,[illegible] bushels.

RYE—Received to-day, 8,236 bu; shipped, none. Received last week, 15,693 bu; shipped last week, 26,150 bu. There is a fair supply, and the market is dull, and closed 5c lower on the week—the most recent sales being at [illegible]c for No 1 in store.

The amount of Rye in store in this city is 29,129 bushels.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 272 bu; received last week, 3,548 bu; shipped, 350 bu. The receipts are light, and the market is quiet and unchanged—common to fair selling at $1.00@1.25. There is no prime Barley arriving.

TO-DAY the sales were as follows: 284 bags good No. 2 on track at $1.25; 141 bags at $1.15; 211 bags at $1.10.

ASHES—Babbitt's Pure Potash in tin cans is in active demand and firm at 15c. Common Potashes are steady at 5c.

ALCOHOL—In fair demand and steady at 80@85c per gal.

BUTTER—The receipts are liberal, and the market during the week has ruled 1@2c higher, but at the close it is scarcely so firm. We quote:

Prime firkin	14@14½c
Common to medium	12@13c
Grease Butter	10@11c

TO-DAY the sales were: 26 firkins at 14½c; 27 firkins at 14½c; 30 firkins do at 14c; 15 firkins common at 12c.

BROOM CORN—There is very little doing, and the market is almost entirely nominal at $100.00@125.00 for common to fair quality, and $135.00@150.00 for fair to choice.

BAGGING—The market is dull and 5c lower on grain bags. We quote:

Stark Mills A	60c
Lewiston Mills A	55c
Ridgewood	50c
Monitor	40c
Burlaps, four bu	32@35c
" five bu	34@36c
Gunnies, two bu	28@30c
" four bu	30@36c
Flour Sacks, ½ brls	30@35c
" ¼ "	18@20c
" ⅛ "	12½c

CHEESE—There is a good supply of new Cheese on the market, and business is rather dull. We quote:

Hamburgh	12@13c
Western Reserve	10@11c
State	8c@9c

COOPERAGE—There is but little doing at present, and the market is quiet. City Coopers offer to contract with packers for Pork Barrels at $1.25. Flour Cooperage is steady. We quote:

Pork Barrels	$1.25@
Lard Tierces	1.50@
Whisky Barrels	1.40@
Flour Barrels, flat hoop	0.45@
Flour Barrels, round hoop	0.50@
Lard Kegs	0.60@
Butter Kegs	0.75@
Tight Barrel Staves and Headings	12.00@16.00
Flour Barrel Staves and Square Headings	8.00@9.00
Flour Barrel Staves and Circle Headings	10.00@
Flat Hoops	6.00@
Hickory Poles, for tight barrels	25.00@
Hickory Poles, for flour barrels	13.00@15.00

During the past week two cargoes of Whisky Barrel Staves, green, were sold at $16.00 per 1,000, afloat.

COAL—The market is quiet and unchanged. There is very little transpiring in cargoes, although two or three have changed hands during the past few days, on terms not made public. From the yards there is a fair consumptive demand. We continue to quote:

Briar Hill	$8.00
Willow Bank	8.00
Mineral Ridge	7.50
Blossburg	9.00
Lehigh	12.00
Pittston	9.00
Scranton	9.00

—delivered.

Sales to-day: Cargo schr Dan Tindall, 500 tons Willow-bank at $6.00 afloat; cargo schr J L Goss, 625 tons do at $6.25 afloat.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—EGGS are plenty and dull at 8½@9c; Old CHICKENS are dull and neglected, while Spring are in fair demand. TURKEYS are dull and lower. We quote:

Old Chickens, ⅌ doz	$1.75@2.00
Spring Chickens, ⅌ doz	2.25@2.75
Turkeys, ⅌ lb	5@6c

FRUITS—DOMESTIC—Green Apples are scarce and nominal at $4.00@5.00. Dried Apples are dull and scarce, with sales of New York at 5½@6c, and Michigan at 5@5½c. For Unpared Peaches there is an active demand, and prices are fully maintained. FOREIGN—Raisins are firm and in fair demand. Oranges and Lemons are in demand and firm at $6.50 per box. We quote:

Green Apples ⅌ brl	$4.50@5.00
Prime N. Y. apples	5½@6
Ohio and Michigan	5 @5½
Unpared peaches, mixed	@10
Prime halves	10½@11
Pared	14 @16
Raisins—Layers ⅌ box new	4.87½@5.12½
" M. R. " "	4.75 @5.00
Currants, ⅌ lb old	15½@16½
" ⅌ lb new	18 @19
Almonds, ⅌ lb soft	25 @26
" hard	15 @17
Lemons, ⅌ box	6.50
Oranges "	6.50
Blackberries	17½@18
Cherries, pitted	21@

FISH—The supply of Whitefish and trout in first hands is very light, and prices have advanced 25c per package during the week. Codfish are in light supply and firm. Mackerel in better supply and steady. We now quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls	$5.75 @ 6.00
No. 2 Whitefish, hf brls	5.50 @ 5.75
No. 1 Trout, hf brls	5.50 @ 5.75
Codfish, ⅌ 100 lbs	6.50 @ 7.00
Pickled Herring, old	....
" new	5.50 @ 6.25
No. 1 Mackerel, hf brls	7.50 @ 8.00
2 " hf brls	6.50 @ 7.00
1 " kits	2.37½@ 2.50
Dried Herring ⅌ box	45 @ 65

HIDES—Our market still retains the stereotyped condition with which it has been characterized during the past two months—extreme dullness. We still quote:

Dry Flint	16@17
Dry Salted	13@15
Green Salted	8@8½
Green Country	7@7½
Calf and Kip Grubby ½ price	15@

HOPS—Quiet at 18@20c for prime Eastern and 12@14c for Wisconsin.

HAY—Is in active demand and firm. We quote:

Upland Prairie, loose	$7.00@8.00
Pressed	10.00
Timothy, loose	9.00@10.00
Pressed	12.00@14.00

HIGHWINES—The market during the week has been more active, but without any change in prices—about 2,500 brls having been sold during the week at 39½c.

TO-DAY—300 brls were sold at 39½c.

IRON—A steady market at previous quotations. The demand is good. We continue to quote:

Flat Bar, Sable	4½@5½
Flat Bar, Charcoal	6½@7
Horse Shoe Iron	6½@7
Sheet Iron	6½@7½
Sheet Iron, Charcoal	8½@9
Norway Nail Rods	10½@11½
Plow Steel	10@12½
Round and Square, Sable	4½@7
Round and Square, Charcoal	6½@7
Cast Steel	24@25
Spring Steel	11½@12½

KEROSENE—A dull market and rather in favor of buyers. We quote:

Prime white	50
Straw	38½
Dark oil	30

LEATHER—The market is quiet and prices are hardly maintained. Collar is a shade easier. Hemlock soles are 2c lower. We revise quotations:

Harness oak ⅌ lb	42@45c	Fr. Kip ⅌ ky.	[illegible]
Hemlock	[illegible]	to light	1.20@1.30
Collar ⅌ foot	18@20c	Spanish Sole	
Upper "	20@22c	hemlock	30@33c
Bridle ⅌ lb	41c	Good damgd	26@28c
Line	40c	Slaught'r'a oak	38@42c
Domes. Calf	1.00	do hemlock	30@35c
Domes. Kip	80@90	Dom'c Oak Kip	90@1.00
Dome Oak Calf	1.25@1.30		

LIME—A steady market. We quote:

Lime, in bulk	$1.00@1.25
Lime, in brls	1.25@1.50
Water Lime, by cargo	1.10@1.25
Water Lime, by car load	1.75@
Stucco	2.50@2.75

NAILS—Our market, owing to a competition among dealers in this city, has sustained another decline of 25c per keg. The demand is fair. We now quote:

10d to 60d, ⅌ keg	$4.75
8d, ⅌ keg	5.00
6d, ⅌ keg	5.25
4d and 5d, ⅌ keg	5.50
3d, ⅌ keg	6.00
3d, fine blued, ⅌ keg	7.00
Cut Spikes, ⅌ keg	5.00
Clinch	7.75

NAVAL STORES—Are in good demand and steady. We now quote:

Spirits turpentine	4.20	Oakum	5.50@6.25
Tar, Wilmington	25.00	Manilla Rope	16@17
Do. Missouri	19.00@25.00	Tar'd hemp	
Pitch	20.00@25.00	Rope	18@20
Rosin	22.00@24.00		

OILS—The market is dull, and quotations are barely maintained. Linseed is irregular and unsettled. We make no change in quotations:

No 1 Lard oil	80@85
Whale Oil	@1.12½
Linseed, raw	1.20@1.25
" Boiled	1.25@1.30

POTATOES—The finer varieties are in good demand and steady, while mixed lots are dull and neglected. The supply is fair—principally from York State. We quote:

Mixed lots	50@75c
Neshannocks	70@75c
Peach Blows	70@75c
Prince Alberts	70@75c

PIG IRON—Prices are easier, and the market is active at the decline. We now quote:

Scotch No. 1	$45.00
Massillon No. 1	45.00
Mahoning No. 1	43.00
" No. 2	42.00
Lake Superior Charcoal	48.00

POWDER AND SHOT—A quiet market at a decline of 5c per bag on Shot, and 50c per keg on Powder. We now quote:

Shot bags of 25 lbs	$2.60@2.70
Buck shot of 25 lbs	2.85@3.00
Lead ⅌ lb	10.00@10.25
FFF Powder, ⅌ keg	7.50@8.00
Blasting Powder, ⅌ keg	6.50

PROVISIONS—MESS BEEF—During the week 350 brls changed hands at $10.50 for Extra Mess, $9.50 for Mess, and $7.00 for inferior mess—which may be considered the nominal quotations at the close. MESS PORK—The market is quiet and heavy—sales ranging during the week at $11.00@12.75. The demand is very light. BULK MEATS—There is very little offering and the market is nominal at 3½@3¾c for Shoulders and 5½@5¾c for Hams. BACON—Sweet pickled Hams, canvassed, are quiet at 9@10c, and plain at 7½@8c. LARD—There are several round lots of prime Leaf offering, without buyers. We quote the market nominal at 9c.

TO-DAY the sales were as follows: 40 brls heavy Mess Pork at $13.00; 100 brls light do at $11.00; 1,400 pcs sweet pickled Hams loose, at 6½c.

SALT—DOMESTIC—The receipts are fair and the market for Domestic Fine is steady and active at $1.95, delivered at cars. Sales of cargoes of Onondago and Michigan Fine have been made during the week, at $1.87½@1.90 afloat. FOREIGN—The offerings are heavy and the market is dull and nominal. Liverpool Ground Alum is freely offered at $1.25 per sack, with no buyers at over $1.15. A lot of 500 sacks Turk's Island Salt changed hands during the week at $1.30 per sack. We quote:

DOMESTIC—Onondaga Fine	1.95@
" Saginaw Fine	1.95@
" Coarse	1.95@
" Ground Solar	1.95@
" Dairy, with sacks	4.40@
" without sacks	3.25@
FOREIGN—G. A. ⅌ sack of 210 lbs	1.20@1.25
Turk's Island, ⅌ 140 lbs	1.20@1.30

TO-DAY the sales were:—1,200 brls Onondaga Fine and 475 brls Michigan Fine at $1.95 ⅌ brl delivered at cars.

SEEDS—There is little or nothing doing. A round lot of good Clover, all ready for shipment, was offered a few days since at $4.87½, without buyers. There is nothing doing in Timothy.

TO-DAY a lot of 150 bushels good Millet Seed was sold at 90c.

TALLOW—Prime city is steady at 9½c. Country 9@9½c. The demand is light and the market very quiet.

LEAF TOBACCO—The market is quiet with trifling sales of State Leaf at 5@12c, according to quality.

CUT TOBACCO—A quiet market—the demand being restrained to immediate want. We continue to quote:

Chewing.		Smoking.	
"Star of the West,"	85c	S. Smoking	13c
Pioneer	75c	S. M. Smoking	15c
Extra Cavendish	85c	I Smoking	18c
Prairie Pride	60c	II Smoking	20c
Sweet	50c		

WOOD—Cargoes are in good demand at $4.75@4.80 for Beech; $5.25 for Maple, and $6.00 for Hickory. A contract was made during the week for 4,000 cords lime and brick wood at $4.80 afloat. We give the retail yard prices:

Beech	$5.50@5.75
Maple	6.50
Hickory	7.00@7.50

WOODEN WARE—The demand is good and prices are fully maintained. We quote:

Churns No. 1	12.00	Do clothes	1.50@3.50
do No. 2	11.00	Pails, 2 hoop ⅌ doz	@2.50
do No. 3	10.00	do 3 hoop	@2.75
do No. 4	9.00	Tubs, nests of 3	2.62½@2.87½
Brooms, ⅌ doz	1.75@3.00	do No. 1 ⅌ doz	10.50@10.75
Washboards ⅌ doz	2.87@3.12	do No. 2	[illegible]
Market Baskets willow	4.00@4.50	do No. 3	[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—The trade report an active market and quotations are fully sustained. We continue to quote:

BRANDY—		Scotch imp'd	3.00@4.00
Otard	5.00@7.00	do domestic	1.25@1.50
Seignette	5.00@8.00	RUM—	
Martell	6.00	St. Croix	3.50@4.25
Hennessey	6.00@7.00	do imported	2.00@3.00
New York	1.25@1.50	N. England	1.50
GIN—		WINE—	
Swan	3.50	Madeira	3.00@4.00
Schiedam	2.75@3.00	Sherry	2.00@3.00
Domestic	1.25@1.50	Claret	[illegible]
WHISKY—		Burgundy	[illegible]
Irish imp'd	3.00@4.00	Port	[illegible]
do domestic	1.25@1.50	Port Juice	[illegible]

WOOL—The absorbing topic among dealers in wool [illegible] "ranging out" for the high prices. Among dealers and manufacturers, the prevailing opinion is that the market will open at from 50@60c [illegible]. In the southern part of the State, shearing has already commenced, but in the northern counties very little has been done. As yet very little has found its way to this market. The only transactions we have heard of, were 1,000 lbs unwashed fleece at 55c, and 450 lbs do at 55c—one-third off. We nominally quote:

Merino	60c
Medium	[illegible]
Unwashed	⅓ off.

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following table shows the amount of Flour, Wheat, Corn, &c., in store in this city, yesterday, compared with the amount in store a week ago and the corresponding date last year:

	June 8, 1863.	June 1, 1863.	June 9, 1862.
Flour, brls	50,502	90,489	54,496
Wheat, bu	899,920	849,717	846,766
Corn, bu	1,455,400	1,329,729	1,753,005
Oats, bu	596,366	567,360	[illegible]
Rye, bu	29,129	41,727	[illegible]
Barley, bu	1,657	1,657	[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 9.—COTTON—Active, at 53c for middling upland.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy and 5@10c lower—$5.60@5.80 for extra state; $5.95@6.15 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $6.30@7.25 for trade brands. Market closing heavy, with no buyers at outside quotations.

WHISKY—Scarcely so firm at 44½@45c, nearly all at inside prices.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy, and 1@2c lower. The strike of the stevedores still continues, and has a depressing effect on the market; $1.17@1.32 for Chicago spring; $1.27@1.40 for Milwaukee club; $1.44@1.50 for winter red western. Corn opened in favor of buyers, and closed more steady at 74½@75c for shipping western mixed. Oats plenty, and dull at 75@80c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm. Molasses firm and in fair demand.

PROVISIONS—Pork favors purchasers. Lard favors buyers. Cheese a shade easier at 8@11c for common to prime.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—FLOUR—Sales, 2,000 brls Ohio extra; 6,500 brls super do at $6.87½.

GRAIN.—Wheat quiet. Corn quiet; yellow at 82@83; white 80@88.

WHISKY—Firm at 44@44½ for Ohio.

GROCERIES.—Coffee—Rio, No 5, 3@31.

BUFFALO, June 9.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet with small sales. Corn in fair demand at 59@60c. Oats in good demand for Michigan and Ohio at 67c. Barley and Rye quiet.

WHISKY—In fair request at 43c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—13½c for wheat, 11½c for corn.

LAKE IMPORTS—12,000 brls flour, 161,000 bu wheat, 121,000 bu corn, 64,000 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—7,000 brls flour, 11,000 bu wheat, 161,000 bu corn, 24,900 oats.

OSWEGO, June 9.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. No 2 Chicago spring $1.18. Corn quiet. Illinois mixed 65c. Other grains quiet.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

New York Cattle Market.

By Telegraph.] [NEW YORK, June 9.

The current prices for the week, at all the markets, were as follows:

BEEF CATTLE—Per cwt—first quality, $10.00@11.00; common $9.00@10.00; inferior $8.50@9.50.

SHEEP—Per head—extras $7.00@8.00; prime $6.00@7.00; ordinary $5.00@6.00; common $4.50@5.00; inferior $3.25@4.55.

SWINE—Per lb—corn fed heavy, 5½@5½c; corn fed light and medium, 5½@5½c; still fed 4½@5c.

RECEIPTS—Total receipts of stock: Beeves 4,686, cows 180, veals 1,256, sheep and lambs 6,128, swine 10,050.

Foreign Markets.

Per Africa.] [By Telegraph. LONDON, May 31, 1863.

The Confederate loan, yesterday, closed at 2 hf @1 hf discount.

COMMERCIAL.—LIVERPOOL, May 30.—COTTON—Sales of the week 54,000 bales. Market opened buoyant, and all qualities advanced to a trifling extent, but the advance was not fully sustained, prices closing at an advance of ⅛@¼c for American and Surats. The stock in port is estimated at 305,000 bales, of which 40,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull but steady. Richardson, Spence, Bigland, A. & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., report flour dull but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive and quotations barely maintained: Red Western 9s@9d, and Red Southern 9s6d@10s6d. Corn quiet and unchanged; mixed 29s6d; white, 30s@31s.

PROVISIONS—Beef steady. Pork easier. Bacon heavy and 6d lower. Lard dull—declined 6d.

American Securities and State Stocks steady; Railway securities active and still advancing.

LIVERPOOL, 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Flat.

PRODUCE—Steady.

LONDON, 30.—Consols closed at 93¼@93⅞ for money. Ill C shares 23@21 dis; Erie 60@61.

VERY LATEST BY THE AFRICA.

LONDON, Sunday morning, May 31.—Consols, after official hours yesterday, 93⅞.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 9, 1863.

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC., FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 6, 1863, COMPARED WITH THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Lumber, feet	12,647,000	8,183,000	7,773,400
Shingles, No	3,880,000	282,500	3,450,000
Lath, pcs	970,000	685,000	805,000
Timber, feet	437,000	84,000	[illegible]
Posts, No	4,837	6,000	6,900

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY TO THE 6TH OF JUNE, FOR THREE YEARS.

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Lumber, feet	96,614,000	62,985,300	58,214,925
Shingles, No	42,349,000	26,987,500	19,688,250
Lath, pcs	6,990,000	7,412,000	4,961,340
Timber, feet	3,764,000	1,829,600	1,248,070
Posts, No	260,345	336,890	200,859

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 6, 1863.

	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
By Canal	897,840	865,500	53,250
By G. & C. U. R. R.	1,127,450	975,000	77,000
By Ill. C. R. R.	1,019,700	1,261,450	147,000
By Chi. & R. I. R. R.	335,250	349,500	5,000
By C. B. & Q. R. R.	1,594,415	492,000	256,000
By C. A. & St. L. R. R.	569,137	550,650	53,000
By C. & N. W. R. R.	48,000	....	....
By C. & Mil. R. R.	....	....	....
Three Eastern R. R.'s	213,000	....	....
Total last week	5,787,800	3,501,850	611,250
Total previous week	5,887,565	5,553,260	404,500
Cor'p'g week in 1862	5,706,871	3,667,150	1,502,817
Cor'p'g week in 1861	5,505,273	2,658,250	2,234,750

LUMBER—The receipts during the week were heavy, and the market has been active and steady. For good cargoes there is no material change in prices; but common grades rule a shade lower. The following are the sales reported:

SALES OF CARGOES OF LUMBER.

Contract for 1,500,000 feet, mill run lumber, from Farnsworth's mills, Oconto River, rafted, at $13.00 delivered here—to arrive as manufactured.

Cargo of schr Adriatic, from Savidge's mill, Grand River, good quality mixed, from dock, at $14.50—to go up Missouri River.

Cargo of schr Honest John, from Marsh's mills, Kalamazoo, mixed, at $12.00.

Cargo of schr Hero, from South Haven, (Hale, Lounsburg & Co.'s.) at $13.00—fair quality mixed.

Cargo of schr Mermaid, from same mill, fair mixed, at $13.00.

Cargo of schr Beloit, from Hart & Maxwell's mill, warranted one-half strips, good quality, at $12.50.

Cargo of schr. Ashtabula, from Grand River, rafted strips, at $11.75.

Cargo of schr. Warren, from Grand River, rafted strips, at $12.

Cargo of schr. Toledo, from Ferry's Mill, White Lake, 75 m mill run at $13.00.

Cargo of schr. Adda, from Kalamazoo, 33 m mill run, from Johnson's Mills, at $14.50.

Cargo of schr. Arrow, from Kalamazoo, 64 m coarse, from Johnson's Mills, at $13.25.

Cargo of schr. Elbe, from Swan Creek, 65 m coarse, from Bowers' Mills, at $12.25.

Cargo of schr. Sutherland, from Kalamazoo, 70 m coarse, from Compo's Mills, at $12.00.

Cargo of schr. Forester, from Grand River, rafted strips, at $12.00.

Cargo of schr. Illinois, from Truesdell's Mills, Muskegon, two-thirds strips, at $14.50.

Cargo of schr. Telegraph, from same mills, one-half strips, at $14.00.

Cargo of schr. Little Belle, from same mills, fair mixed at $13.75.

Cargo of schr. Heligoland, common mixed, at $13.00.

Cargo of schr. Barber, from Grand River, 90 m mill run, at $13.00.

Cargo of schr. Active, from Grand Haven, 80 m mill run, at $13.25.

Cargo of brig Algoma, from Oconto, 160 m mill run, at $14.00.

Cargo of schr Two Charlies, from Manitowoc, fair quality, half strips, at $13.25.

Cargo of schr E. M. Peck, from Pentwater, mixed at $13.00.

Cargo of schr Kitty Grant, Muskegon, good quality, mixed, at $13.75.

Cargo of schr Milwaukee Belle, from Ludington's mills, Menominee River, at $14.50—good quality mill-run.

Cargo of schr Hirondell, from Kalamazoo, 65 m ½ strips, Sheldon's Mills, at $13.75.

Cargo of schr Mary, from Kalamazoo, 55 m coarse, Sheldon's Mills, at $12.00.

Cargo of schr Arrow, from Kalamazoo, 65 m mixed, Johnson's Mills, at $13.00.

Cargo of schr Elbe, from Kalamazoo, 55 m mixed up river, at $13.00.

Cargo of schr Challenge, from Kalamazoo, 60 m good mixed, Campbell & Moore, at $14.00.

Cargo of schr Active, from Grand River, 70 m at $13.50.

Cargo of schr Telegraph, from Muskegon, 70 m mixed, Truesdell's Mill, at $14.25.

Cargo of schr Heligoland, from Muskegon, 65 m mixed, Truesdell's Mill, at $14.25.

Cargo of schr Geo. F. Foster, 80 m mixed, from Muskegon, at $13.50.

Cargo of schr Oliver Culver and bark Cleveland, mill-run, from Spaulding's Mills, Menominee River, at $14.50.

Cargo of schr Challenge, from Moore's Mill, Kalamazoo, good quality, mostly strips, at $13.75.

Cargo of Little Belle, from Truesdell's Mills Muskegon, fair quality, at $13.55.

Cargo of schr Colonel Glover, good quality, three-fourths strips, from Muskegon, at $14.25.

Cargo of schr Lizzie Throop, mixed, medium quality, from Muskegon, at $12.00.

Cargo of brig Harvey, from Oconto River, half strips, at $14.00.

Cargo of schr. Mary, from Sheldon's Mills, Kalamazoo, at $13.00.

In the yards the market is steady at $15.50@16.50 for green, and $16.00 for dry common. Upper qualities are nominal.

SHINGLES—The receipts during the week were 3,880,000, and the market continues quiet and steady. The following sales of cargoes were made:

Cargo of schr. Barber, from Grand River, 400,000, at $3.00 for prime sawed, and $3.25 for prime shaved.

Cargo of 125,000 mixed sawed and shaved, per schr. Forester, at $3.00, all round.

Cargo of schr. Fish Hawk, from Vossburg, Kalamazoo, 254 m sawed shingles at $3.00.

In the yards there is a limited demand, at $3.75 for prime shaved, some qualities of choice being held at $4.00.

LATH—Cargoes afloat are steady at $2.50. In the yards, sales are mostly at $3.00.

STAVES—Two cargoes of green whisky barrel staves were made at $16.00.

The following are the closing quotations in the yards:—

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$32.00@35.00
Second Clear	30.00@
Third Clear	25.00@
Stock Boards	18.00@
Box or Select Boards	20.00@22.00
Common Boards, dry	14.00@15.00
" " green	13.00@15.00
Cull Boards	11.00@13.00
Fencing	12.00@13.00
First Clear Flooring, rough	30.00@
Second Clear do do	28.00@
Common do do	17.00@
Siding Clear, dressed	20.00@
Second Clear	18.00@
" Common do	13.00@15.00
Long Joists	15.00@16.00
Shaved Shingles, A ⅌ M	3.75@4.00
do do No. 1	2.00@
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	3.25@
do do No. 1	1.75@2.25
Lath, ⅌ 1,000 pcs	3.00@3.25
Posts, ⅌ 100	14.00@15.00
Pickets	14.00@15.00

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... June 9.

[illegible]

Prop Forest Queen, [illegible], Buffalo, sundries
Prop Buckeye, Dickson, Buffalo, sundries
Prop [illegible], Ogdensburgh, sun
Prop Granite State, Dake, Ogdensburgh, sun
Prop Kenosha, Hewett, Goderich, sun
Prop Niagara, McIntosh, Goderich, sun
Bark Moulton, Goode, Erie, 400 ton coal
Brig Asia A Clark, [illegible], Kewaunee, [illegible] cds wood
Brig Fashion, Cheesdell, Menominee, 150 m lum
Brig Table Rock, Durrett, Oconto, 160 m lum
Brig Algoma, Ramsden, Oconto, 160 m lum
Brig Bay City, Nelson, Bay City, 2400 bu salt
Brig Mohawk, Vance, Bay City, 140 m lum
Schr Toledo, Thomson, White Lake, 85 m lum
Schr N Gates, Ruddick, Wolf River, 45 m shingles, [illegible]
Schr Four Spirit, Childs, Erie, 300 ton coal
Schr Wm H Stephens, Johnston, Buffalo, 210 m lum, 80 m lath from Menominee
Schr Lady Jane, Irvine, Black Creek, 60 m lum
Schr Two Charlies, Minsky, Manitowoc, 70 m lum, 30 m lath
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Lambert, Buffalo, 120 m lum Menominee
Schr Dan Tindall, Tyler, Cleveland, 500 ton coal
Schr Conquest, Snow, Oswego, 125 m lum, from Green Bay
Schr Thos Kingsford, Tomlinson, Oswego, 200 m lum, 250 ton coal
Schr Morning Light, Hay, Bay City, 2600 bu salt
Schr Kitty Grant, Todd, Kalamazoo, 65 m lum
Schr Persia, Farr, Bay City, 85 m lum

CLEARED .... June 9.

Stmr Sunbeam, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries
Stmr Sea Bird, Dougall, [illegible], sun
Prop J Barber, Burns, Grd Haven, sun
Prop C Mears, Hodgkin, Lincoln
Prop Evergreen City, Collins, Buffalo, 4,000 brls flour, 220 pigs lead
Prop Hunter, Dickson, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn, 200 brls flour
Prop Badger State, Beckwith, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn, 2,000 brls flour
Prop Niagara, McIntosh, Goderich, 2,200 brls flour, 383 brls corn meal, sun
Bark Cambria, Malcomson, Port Colborne, 21,800 bu corn
Bark Fame, Bartlett, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn
Bark Hungarian, Blair, Oswego, 17,400 bu corn
Bark Hans Crocker, Moore, Pestigo, sun
Brig E W Cross, Moore, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn
Brig Montezuma, Bates, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn
Brig Wm Lewis, Sweetland, Buffalo, 16,360 bu corn
Brig Concord, Estell, Buffalo, 11,700 bu corn
Schr Cape Horn, Lee, Buffalo, 13,800 bu corn
Schr Charrotte, Fulton, Buffalo, 7,325 bu corn
Schr Mark H Sibley, Conner, Buffalo, 12,800 bu corn
Schr Fulton, Tyer, Oswego, 15,082 bu corn
Schr R N Brown, Higgins, Buffalo, 11,300 bu corn
Schr T Y Avery, Walker, Buffalo, 15,800 bu corn
Schr L H Whitman, Wood, Kingston, 13,700 bu corn
Schr Plymouth Rock, Vickery, Oswego, 15,000 bu wheat
Schr George Dart, O'Connor, Buffalo 11,400 bu corn
Schr Courtright, Christian, Buffalo, 12,500 bu corn
Schr New Lisbon, Wallace, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn
Schr Gulleima, Newhall, Buffalo, 19,000 bu wheat
Schr Delos de Wolf, Joyce, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn
Schr J s Penfield, Baker, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn
Schr H H Brown, Ibbotson, Buffalo, 11,150 bu wheat
Schr Adda, Coates, Kalamazoo, sun
Schr Ardent, Griffith, Sheboygan, sun

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, June 9, 1863—9 p. m.

ARRIVED.

H G Loomis, Athens, 30 yds rubble stone, 30 yds dimension stone
Advance, Athens, 48 yds dimension stone
J McNellis, LaSalle, 67 brls flour, 5,181 bu corn
Baltimore, LaSalle, 5,300 bu corn
Gen Grant, LaSalle, 5,300 bu corn
Maple Leaf, Joliet, 10,000 bu corn
Drill, Morris, 145 ton coal
Rescue, prison, 30 yds rubble stone
Constitution, LaSalle, 6,253 bu corn

CLEARED.

Col Mulligan, LaSalle
Cayuga, Lockport
Union, LaSalle, 93,300 ft lum, 5,000 shingles, 18 brls salt
Caroline, LaSalle, 125 ton ice, 250,000 shing
Advance, Athens
H G Loomis, Athens
Terror, Athens
W B Gurnee, Athens
Tide, LaSalle, 71,800 ft lum
Eclipse, Lockport
Fenner, LaSalle
Progress, LaSalle
Dolphin, Ottawa

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, June 9, 1863.

UP—Prop Nile; Barks Milwaukee, Wm Hoyt, Colorado, Watson, Dobbins; Brig Standart, Canopus; Schrs Contest, Die Vernon, Trowbridge, Arctic.

DOWN—Prop Cayuga, Free, Mohawk; Barks Arabia, Wave; Brig Alexander; Schooners Metropolis, Fillmore, Baker, Hinchman, Moselle, Summit.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Mail	5:00 a. m.	
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*7:30 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*7:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:40 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
New York Express	*7:30 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Mail Train	†7:20 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Day Express	*7:20 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Passenger	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 a. m.
Night Passenger	*7:15 p. m.	‡7:15 p. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	*4:30 p. m.	*7:40 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:30 a. m.	*2:47 p. m.
Night Passenger	†10:00 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
Kankakee Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
"	*12:00 m.	*1:25 p. m.
"	*4:30 p. m.	*2:30 p. m.
"	*6:15 p. m.	*7:20 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*6:00 a. m.
Night Passenger	†8:45 p. m.	†7:50 p. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*5:20 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:45 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.	†6:15 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*8:30 a. m.	*6:15 p. m.
Night Express	†8:15 p. m.	†6:30 a. m.
Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:15 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Trains will run as follows, on and after Sunday, April 19, 1863:		
Fulton Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*3:55 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	*9:30 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*2:55 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	*9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	*4:00 p. m.	*11:10 a. m.
Geneva	*5:30 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Day Express	*9:45 a. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Woodstock and Way	*4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Janesville Accom	*5:00 p. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Night Express	*8:30 p. m.	*5:00 p. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	*8:45 a. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Express	*1:45 p. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*7:00 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
Waukegan	*4:00 p. m.	*8:45 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

In Chicago, on the 8th inst., by Rev. W. D. Skelton, Mr. ABRAM RATCLIFFE and Miss SARAH SKELTON, both of this city.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. A. L. Brooks, 1st Lieut. CHARLES H. ADDICK, 15th P. V., Fort Delaware, to Miss FANNIE PATRICK, daughter of John Y. Patrick, Chicago.

In Sandwich, on the 8th inst., by Rev. J. Hartman, Mr. ALEXANDER BEYMAN and Miss KATHARINE LENZ, both of Afton, Ill.

DIED.

In the rear of Vicksburg, on the 24th of May, aged 28 years, B. MOSES DAVIS, youngest son of Mrs. M. D. Davis of this city.

He was shot while following the flag to the enemy's fort, but fell a few minutes after it was on the fort. He belonged to the 77th regt., company E, Illinois Vols.

☞ Peoria papers please copy.

On Monday, the 8th inst., JAMES D. WILSON, aged sixty.

Funeral this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, 164 Wolcott st. Friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

At Newark, New Jersey, on the 8th inst., ELIJAH GARFIELD, aged 85 years.

☞ Janesville, Wis., papers please copy.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A fine Carriage or Buggy Horse; also, a Boy's Pony. Inquire at 180 Michigan avenue. je10-g54-2t

FOR SALE—Singer's Sewing Machines. A number of Singer's No. 2 Manufacturing Sewing Machines, in good order, and but little used, for sale on reasonable terms. Apply at 79 South Water street, Room No. 2, up-stairs, or by letter, care of Post Office Box 8143, to H. C. HUNT. je10-g52-3t

FOR SALE—A Buggy, nearly new. Apply to J. D. BECKETT, 31 & 33 South Canal st. je10-g51-1t

FOR SALE.—60 feet front on West Washington st., between Leavitt and Oakly, at $12 per foot. These are fine lots, and are a bargain. J. L. LEE, 86 Clark st., under Sherman House. je10-g56-1t

FOR SALE.—Half interest in a first class Flouring Mill, capable of turning out 100 barrels per day. For particulars inquire of JAS. W. FINLEY, 11 Lasalle st. je10-g55-3t

FOR SALE—A Portable Engine. Four horse power, in good order. Address N. C. HURLBURT, Jefferson, Wis. je9-g31-10t

FOR SALE—A Flouring Mill with two run of stone, Saw Mill and ten acres of land, in one of the best grain growing regions in the West, on the Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne Railroad; an improved Farm at $10 per acre; also, several other improved Farms all within thirty five miles of Chicago. For further particulars inquire of C. W. MAPPA, Room No. 7, Masonic Temple. je9-g28-2t

FOR SALE—The lease of a large Brick House in the South Division, near the Post Office; well calculated for a first-class boarding house. Address S. H. WILLIAMSON, Tribune office. je9-g21-3t

FOR SALE—Fifty cases fine old Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco, cheap, by case or entire lot to close a consignment. 79 Randolph and 65 Clark streets. CORLIN & CO. je7-f960-2t

FOR SALE—A Steam Ferry Boat, at Port Byron, on the Mississippi River. The hull of the boat is 90 feet long, 28 feet wide; has two 13 inch cylinders, 4 feet stroke, and one 24 feet flue boiler, all in complete order. She has been out on the ways last winter, and was newly caulked. The boat cost four years ago $8,000. She will be sold for less than the cost of making. SHEPPARD & FERRIS, Port Byron, Rock Island County, Ill. je4-f819-10t

FOR SALE—Dock Property. The Chicago South Branch Dock Company offer for sale one thousand feet of water front on the slips on the South Branch, at low figures, for the purposes of enabling it to extend its slip facilities. The property is well suited for manufacturing purposes, or any kind of business requiring water front. For particulars inquire at the Company's office, Room 4, Cobb's Building, 124 Dearborn st., Chicago. A. J. KNISELY, Agent. je3-f648-1m

FOR SALE.—Forty-eight feet, with two small houses, on Michigan avenue, north of the Richmond House. A Lot of about an acre, with House and Barn, on the West Side, on Chicago avenue, near Milwaukee avenue. Also, a block of about 15 Lots in block 14, West Side, between Harrison and Tyler and Rucker and Throop streets. For particulars inquire of ALONZO RICHMOND, 126 South Water street. my30-e739-1w

FOR SALE—Hotel for sale or to rent. The popular and well known Hotel, known as the Julien House, in the City of Dubuque, Iowa, is now offered for sale or to rent, with or without the furniture belonging to the house. For particulars inquire of ALEX. YOUNG, Dubuque, Iowa, or SAWTELLE, VORE & CO., 44 Dearborn st. my15-d825-1m

FOR SALE—$100,000 worth of Groceries, Dry Goods, Liquors, Tobaccos and Cigars. A payment for which part cash and part real estate will be received. The above stock comprises a general assortment of the various kinds. $5,000 worth of property to exchange for Illinois or Missouri Lands. Address Post Office Box 185, or call at 243 Lake and 262 South Water st. J. A. DANIELS. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A new Flouring Mill, rigged for Merchant and Custom work, located on the outlet of Geneva Lake. [illegible] For further particulars address S. W. WAITE, Geneva, Walworth county, Wis.

FOR SALE—Ten Lots in a body, on West Lake street, in Block or Section 7, Township 39, Range 14. Also, five Lots in a body on [illegible]. J. McMULLIN, Agent.

FOR SALE—Store 20 Lake street, marble front, [illegible] Inquire of ANDREW J. BROWN, 13 Clark st.

Wants.

WANTED—A young girl, (German, Norwegian or American) to take care of a baby. Would prefer one who has some experience with children [illegible] required. Apply at 265 West Washington street. je10-g71-1t

WANTED—A Situation. A man who has experience in the [illegible] cream business, seeks a situation as Cook in a hotel or saloon, either in the City or Country. For particulars address PETER PROUTY, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Purchase, a second hand Singer Sewing Machine. Address Box 4276, Chicago Post Office, stating [illegible]

WANTED—To Purchase, by a young man, a furnished room [illegible] House. References given. Address Post Office Box 1614.

WANTED—A Situation to sell goods on Commission, or as Salesman for some good house, by a young man who has had [illegible] years experience. The best of References given. Address "W. W. S." at this office.

WANTED—Board in a private family for a gentleman and wife. Address Post Office Box 624, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents in every town in the West to sell the Life of President Lincoln, or "The Pioneer Boy and How he became President." [illegible] Office in Green & Wing's Photograph Rooms, 65 Clark street. ROBINSON & POST, Gen'l Western Agents, P. O. Box [illegible]

WANTED—To Capitalists.—A person perfectly acquainted with the manufacture of Linseed Oil, and the construction of the requisite machinery, desires to associate with a party or Company having the necessary capital, in the manufacture of the same. [illegible] can be had by addressing "LINSEED," care of HOOPER & CO., No. 41 Park Row, New York.

WANTED—By a lady long accustomed to teaching, a situation as Governess in a family where the children are over [illegible] years of age. Her course of instruction comprises all the branches, [illegible] Address MRS. E. B. F., Office Box No. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation in the hardware business, by a competent man, who is willing to make himself generally useful. Address [illegible], Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—To Rent, a Dwelling House, with from seven to ten rooms, located in the North or South Division, west of State street, not more than fifteen minutes walk from [illegible] street. Address Post Office Box 2783, giving description.

WANTED—The advertiser has had ten years experience in the Commission business in Chicago, is now receiving the [illegible] of a few friends and is desirous of forming a connection with parties engaged in that business, either as partner or on a salary. Please address Box [illegible]

WANTED—By a young man, a situation in a Dry Goods Store. Is well acquainted with the business. Has had several years experience in this city. Speaks the English and German language. Can give all the references required. Address Post Office Box 1424, Chicago.

WANTED—I want to exchange property consisting of a house, store, and lot, and five acres of timber. Also, a farm of 160 acres, 80 acres improved timber prairie, and [illegible] land. All in Illinois. Also, from one to three thousand dollars in money, for a stock of goods suitable for country trade. No objection to buying or exchanging a good location. Address "MERCHANT," Metropolitan Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Either on the North or West Side, to purchase a house and lot for a residence in a good neighborhood. Will pay from three to five thousand dollars if suited. Address P. O. Box 3196, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A Situation as Governess or Tutor in a private family by a young lady who has had experience in teaching. [illegible] given and required. Address "GOVERNESS," Chicago, Post Office.

WANTED—Some kind of active out-door employment, by a middle-aged man not in robust health. Address Box 4297, Chicago. Refers to, by permission, Wm. H. Brown and [illegible] Scripps.

WANTED—A Situation by a young man in a Commission or Wholesale Grocery House, where he would make himself generally useful. Writes a good hand, has some knowledge of book-keeping, and has had experience in the grocery business. Address for a few days, [illegible] WHARTONE, Box 3211.

WANTED—1,000 Second hand Flour Barrels. CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS, corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse. A lady that wants a Wet Nurse may apply to Dr. Barton, 150 Archer Road or Mrs. Pat Connor, [illegible] Halsted Street Bridge.

WANTED—I wish to invest $3,000 in a profitable paying business in this city. I have a large country acquaintance and can influence trade. References given and required. Address for one week "A. B." Tribune Office.

WANTED—A Smart, Active young or middle aged man, as partner in the Panorama of the Present War. One having from $200 to $500. Will find this a rare chance. For further particulars address "R. C." Tribune Office.

WANTED—Immediately, an experienced Wagon Painter, by H. WITBECK & CO., 11 South Jefferson street.

WANTED.—Two young ladies, affectionate and generous dispositions, with an income sufficient for their own expenses, would like to correspond with two "poor young men" with a view to matrimony. [illegible] Address "R. & F." Box 3149, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—$5,000 worth of second hand Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, Jewelry and Furs, for which I will pay the highest price. Ladies and gents having any of the above named articles to dispose of, will please call at [illegible] South Wells street, two doors from Washington, or address B. PFLAUM, P. O. Box 1129. Ladies attended by Mrs. Pflaum.

WANTED—Information of the whereabouts of MARY CORNELIA CARLE, [illegible]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Men from every township in this State [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell the ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ANIMATED NATURE, [illegible] Address ROBINSON & POST, [illegible] Office in Green & Wing's Photograph Rooms, South Clark street.

WANTED—Agents for Headley's History of THE GREAT REBELLION, now published in both English and German, [illegible] illustrated on steel. [illegible] Address "F. F. & Co." [illegible] 115 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—$75 a month. I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Me.

$60 A MONTH! We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other new, useful and curious articles. 15 circulars, free. SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

WANTED—(Knitting Machine.) Every Farmer to know that his "women folks" can earn $5 to $8 per week with one of Aiken's Celebrated Knitting Machines. It will earn its cost in thirty days. Price complete, $25. Weight 25 lbs. Freight from 50 cents to $1.50. Send for circular and samples (send stamp). BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A few energetic Agents to canvass for the History of the Great Rebellion, by J. S. C. Abbott, the most attractive and popular historical writer of the age. First volume now ready. Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. Over 100,000 copies already sold. [illegible] Address O. F. GIBBS, 124 South Clark street, Chicago, Post Office Box 889.

WANTED—Agents to sell Union League Pins, retail price 25 cents; new Books called Drifting About, retail price $1.25; and other articles which are selling by over 100 agents in the Northwest. Samples sent post paid, on receipt of price above. B. R. LANDON, Post Office Box 4422, 96 Lake st., Chicago. Send stamp for Circulars.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Pleasant Rooms, with Board, suitable for single gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife. Also, a few day boarders. References given and required. Address Box [illegible], Post Office.

BOARDING.—A few boarders wanted at 288 West Randolph street, corner of Sangamon. One of the pleasantest locations in the city. Reference given and required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms and board at 257 Illinois street. References required.

BOARDING.—Two rooms with board may now be obtained at 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—If a gentleman and wife want a large pleasant and fully furnished room in one of the pleasantest locations on the South Side, within easy walking distance [illegible] Address Post Office Box 2253. References required.

BOARDING.—A few boarders can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms at 187 Fourth avenue.

BOARDING.—Two rooms to let with board to a family or single gentlemen. Apply at 44 Wabash avenue, southeast corner of [illegible] street.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms and board can be obtained at 84 Adams street.

BOARDING.—A room suitable for two gentlemen, also one single room, with board at 231 State street.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant suits of rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed, in a quiet private family, in a desirable neighborhood, [illegible] Rooms furnished or not. Also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated. References given and required.

Lost.

LOST—On the 4th inst., a White Pointer Dog, with liver colored spots on back and tail. Answers to the name of [illegible] Whoever will bring him to 136 State street [illegible] rewarded.

LOST—$10 Reward. Lost on Sunday, May 31st, from the corner of [illegible] Adams street, a White Cow, with some red spots about her head and neck, [illegible] The above reward will be paid [illegible] W. S. CARPENTER.

To Rent.

TO LET—On South Clark street, part of store and five rooms over the same, [illegible] Millinery and Dress Making. [illegible] references required. Address Post Office Box [illegible]

PATRIOTIC MEN OF CHICAGO—[illegible]

FOR ADOPTION—A [illegible]

Chicago [illegible]

THURSDAY, [illegible]

Grand Ratifi[illegible]

THE MEETI[illegible]

THE LEGI[illegible]